AN

APPENDIX

TO THE

HISTORY

OF

The Church of Scotland.

A

AN

INTRODUCTION

TO THE

HISTORY

OF

Medicine in Scotland.

AN

APPENDIX

TO THE

HISTORY

OF

The Church of Scotland;

CONTAINING

The Succeſſion of the *ARCHBISHOPS* and *BISHOPS* in their ſeveral *Sees*, from the *Reformation* of *Religion*, until the year 1676.

AS ALSO

The ſeveral *Orders* of *MONKS* and *FRIERS*, &c. in *Scotland*, before the *Reformation*:

WITH

The Foundation of the *UNIVERSITIES* and *COLLEDGES*, their *Benefactours*, *Principals*, *Profeſſours* of *Divinity*, and preſent *Maſters*:

AND

An Account of the *GOVERNMENT*, *LAWS* and *CONSTITUTION* of the *Kingdom*.

LONDON,

Printed by *E. Fleſher*, for *R. Royſton*, Bookſeller to the KING's moſt Sacred MAJESTY, *Anno Domini* MDCLXXVII.

THE PREFACE.

I May be juſtly aſhamed to appear in print near ſo great an Authour, whoſe Work is received and entertained with ſuch univerſal Applauſe, that it comes to be reckoned among the Patterns of Hiſtorie. But many do ſtill complain of one Defect, that his Hiſtorie being written chiefly for his own Countrie, thoſe things that relate to the Conſtitution and Government there, are rather hinted, and ſuppoſed to be underſtood, then fully opened.

This has made many deſire a clear Account of thoſe things; and the Humour of writing the preſent State *of Kingdoms being now common to moſt Nations, many have wiſhed to ſee the preſent State of* Scotland. *Therefore the quick Sale of this excellent Hiſtorie encouraging the Bookſeller to give the World a Fourth Edition of it, he was earneſt with me, to write ſuch an* Appendix *to it as might adde ſomewhat to its value and ſale.*

He was importunate to find out one who would write a Continuation to it: but I knew well, that both my Abilities in writing and my Informations were too defective to adventure on ſuch a Work. And the Bookſeller receiving a full ſatisfaction to his deſign in the Memoires *of the Duke of* Hamilton, *(from which, though it be not a full Hiſtory of all that paſſed, yet it is hoped the World will receive more light about the late Troubles then has been yet publiſhed,) there remained nothing to be done, but to give the* Succeſſion of the Biſhops *from the time where the former Hiſtory ends, with the Account of* Religi-

ous Orders *and* Houſes, *the* Foundations *of the* Univerſities, *and the* Learned Men *that flouriſhed in them, together with the true State of that Kingdom in its* Government, Laws, *and* Supreme Courts. *Which I have endeavoured to doe as fully as ſeemed needfull. I did not adventure on ſo hardy a Work without communicating it to Learned and knowing Perſons, by whoſe directions I have now finiſhed theſe Sheets.*

I have long ſearched into thoſe things, and have uſed all the endeavours that were poſſible, to get any Miſtakes that might have crept in with ſuch a variety of Informations rectified: ſo that I am very confident there are no conſiderable Errours in matters of fact in the Account that follows.

I once intended to have publiſhed a Collection I have made of the Noble Families *in* Scotland: *But hearing there was a Perſon of Quality ingaged in it, who intends to write from very authentical grounds an Account of the* Nobility *and* Gentry *of* Scotland, *I have ſtifled that part of my Collection.*

If my Style or way of writing be not according to what the Reader expects; as I need great Allowances for my Defects, ſo I know upon what Diſadvantages I appear after ſuch a Grave and Maſculine Writer. So that, as when one comes out of a very lightſom place, where his Eyes were filled with Brightneſs, into a darker Room, it appears quite dark unto him; I have no reaſon to wonder, if after ſo clear a Light, all my Informations look like Night and Darkneſs.

THOMAS MIDDLETON.

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He was importunate to find out one who would write a Continuation to it: but I knew well, that both my Abilities in writing and my Informations were too defective to adventure on ſuch a Work: therefore all that I could undertake was onely to give the Succeſſion of the Biſhops from the time where the former Hiſtory ends, with the Account of Religious Orders and Houſes, the Foundations of the Univerſities, and the Learned Men that flouriſhed in them, together with the true State of that Kingdom in its Government, Laws, and Supreme Courts. Which I have endeavoured to doe as fully as ſeemed needfull. I did not adventure on ſo hardy a Work without communicating it to Learned and knowing Perſons, by whoſe directions I have now finiſhed theſe Sheets.

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Containeth *The Erection of Universities, the Foundation of Colledges, with a Catalogue of the Benefactours, Principals, Professours of Divinity, present Masters and Professours therein, and Learned Writers.*

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With *A compleat Catalogue of all the Arch-bishops and Bishops.*

AN

AN APPENDIX TO THE HISTORY OF THE Church of Scotland.

CHAP. I.

Containing the Succeſſion of the BISHOPS, in their ſeveral SEES, from the Reformation of Religion, to the year 1676.

Archbiſhops of SAINT ANDREWS.

AFTER that Cardinal *David Beaton* was murthered in his Caſtle of *Saint Andrews* by *Normand Leſlie* and his Complices, *James Hamilton*, Duke of *Chattelrault*, Governour of the Realm, did nominate his baſe Brother *John Hamilton*, Abbot of *Paſley*, to the place; who thereupon was elected by the Canons, and ſoon after confirmed by Pope *Paul* the Third: who, fearing that *Scotland* would follow the example of *England*, in caſting off the Yoak of the *Roman* See, was glad to gratifie the Governour in that particular. *An. Chriſti* 1546.

About this time, the Eſtimation of the Clergy began to decreaſe, becauſe of their corrupt Lives and groſs Ignorance; which induced divers of that number to relinquiſh their Order, and to make open profeſſion of the Truth: multitudes alſo of Monks and Friers, leaving their Cloiſters, began to exhort the people to renounce the *Romiſh* Fopperies and Superſtitions, and to ſubmit to the Doctrine of *Chriſt*, every-where crying out againſt the Corruptions of the Church. The Prelates, in ſtead of compoſing matters calmly, took the contrary courſe, exerciſing great Severity againſt them, and cruelly burning ſuch of the *New Religion* (as they termed it) as fell into their hands: thoſe who fled they proſecuted with the higheſt Cenſures of the Church, Burning them *in Effigie*, and Curſing them by Book, Bell, and Candle. But all this Cruelty ſerved to no purpoſe; for the death of *Walter Mill* (who was the laſt Martyr that ſuffered for Religion) was the very bane of Popery in *Scotland*; mens minds being now wholly alienated from the Clergy, and their Conſciences convinced, that the Doctrine of *Jeſus Chriſt* did neither allow ſuch cruel Principles, nor countenance ſuch bloudy Practices. 1556. 1558.

To return then to Archbiſhop *John Hamilton*, who was attainted of Treaſon under the Government of the Earl of *Murray*: He lurked a while amongſt his Friends in the Weſt of *Scotland*; but finding little ſecurity there, he betook himſelf to the ſtrong Caſtle of *Dumbarton*, whereof the Lord *Fleming* was then Governour. But this Fort being negligently kept, was afterwards ſurpriſed by three Companies of Foot ſent thither by the Earl of *Lennox*, then Regent, commanded by three Captains, *Ramſay*, *Crawford*,

and *Hume*; who ſeiſing upon the Priſoners, ſent them to ſundry places, and the Archbiſhop with a ſtrong Guard to *Striveling*, where he was publickly hanged on a Gibbet erected for that purpoſe, 1570. He was the onely Biſhop that ſuffered by form of Juſtice in this Kingdom.

1571. At this time the Rents of this Biſhoprick were by the Regent conferred upon the Earl of *Morton* for ſome years, as a recompence of his great charges in his Embaſſy to *England*. That Earl, that he might enjoy them legally, made choice of *John Douglas*, Provoſt of the New Colledge of *Saint Andrews*, (before a *Carmelite* Frier, and Chaplain to the Earl of *Argile*,) to be Titular Biſhop; who was, with much oppoſition of the Presbytery, (for at that time there was no Chapter,) admitted and inſtalled, 1572. This Biſhop ſate little above two years, and died at *Saint Andrews*, 1575.

After his death, the Earl of *Morton*, then Regent, did prefer *Patrick Adamſon*, his Chaplain, to the Biſhoprick of *Saint Andrews*. This Biſhop was ſorely vexed by thoſe of the Kirk-party, who proſecuted him with the higheſt Cenſures of their Church, and excommunicated him (very informally) for not ſubmitting to their Judicatory: but the buſineſs was afterwards compounded, and the Biſhop relaxed. He was a man of great Learning, but an ill Adminiſtratour of the Churche's Patrimony. He ſate fifteen years, and died at *Saint Andrews*, 1591.

Hereupon the See continued void, and the Profits thereof were by King *James* the Sixth beſtowed on the Duke of *Lennox*, till the Parliament 1606. wherein the Temporalties of Biſhopricks (in former times annexed to the Crown) were reſtored; the want of which had rendered the Biſhops unſerviceable both to Church and State. About this time, *George Gladſtanes*, Biſhop of *Cathnes*, was tranſlated to *Saint Andrews*; a man of ready utterance, and of great invention, but of an eaſie nature, as appears by his being induced ſo eaſily to leaſe out his Benefice for ſo many Ages to come, to the great detriment of his Succeſſours. But in this he was not ſingular, for the reſt of the Clergy, both Papiſts and Proteſtants, did let Leaſes of their Benefices, to their Friends and others, for Hundreds of years, and that for a pitifull pittance. Which Extravagancy was afterwards reſtrained by the wiſedom of King *James*, when he was of age: for he enacted, That Biſhops ſhould let Leaſes for nineteen years, Rectours, *&c.* for their Life-time and three years, and other Beneficed perſons for their Life-time and three years, with conſent of their Patrons. Biſhop *Gladſtanes* governed the See ten years, and dying at *Saint Andrews* 1615. was interred in the South-Eaſt Iſle of the Pariſh-Church.

Upon his death, *John Spotiſwood*, Archbiſhop of *Glaſgow*, was tranſlated to *Saint Andrews*; who procured to this See (whoſe Rents were almoſt wholly alienated by his Predeceſſours) the Revenues of the Priory of *Saint Andrews*, then in Lay-hands, as alſo the reſtauration of three hundred pounds of *Engliſh* money *per Annum*, of a long time ſwallowed up in the Crown-rents. The Office of the Chancellary in the State, conferr'd upon him by that Glorious *Martyr King CHARLES* the Firſt, he diſcharged to the ſatisfaction of his Royal Maſter, and the Churche's advantage. He was a perſon of rare Endowments, and in all things compleatly qualified for his imployment. Yet did he not eſcape the hard meaſure which other Loyal Subjects afterward taſted of; for by the Covenanters he was forced to retire into *England*, where he met with entertainment more ſuitable to his worth. He ended his days in a good old age, and was honourably interred in *Weſtminſter*-Abby, *Anno 1639.* after he had governed the See twenty four years.

1637. About this time our long Peace, and the Plenty which did accompany it, made us wanton, our Proſperity puft us up with Pride, we were Enemies to our own welfare, weary of our preſent eſtate, too much deſirous of Revolutions, and greedy of Novelties. Our private Diſcontents begat Jealouſies and Animoſities, which (ſince they could be no longer ſmothered) muſt needs burſt out into a flame. We were afraid of we knew not what; nothing but the Preſervation of Religion muſt be the Pretext, and the Cloak to cover the Knavery which was afterwards acted: and notwithſtanding the Satisfaction given unto us by the *Beſt of Kings*, in laying aſide the Book of Common-Prayer, Book of Canons, and High Commiſſion; yet ſtill we continued diſſatisfied. All the Favours conferr'd upon us by the *Beſt of Princes* could not ingage us to continue in our Duty and Allegeance to Him. All the good fruit we brought forth was, our ingaging in a moſt deſperate and horrible Rebellion, ſuch as former Ages could hardly parallel. Like *Æſop*'s envious Dog, we would neither be at reſt our ſelves, nor ſuffer our Neighbours, and ſuch who continued firm in their Allegeance to His *Majeſty*, to be at quiet, and live in Peace. Alas! we metamorphoſed our plough-ſhares into ſwords; the Son roſe up againſt the Father,

Father, Brother againſt Brother; Pariſhes were divided, Shires went into Factions; yea, the whole Kingdom was divided againſt it ſelf, ſheathing the Sword in its own bowels. Which way ſoever we look'd, we ſaw nothing but that which might conſume our eyes, and grieve our hearts. If towards the Church, 'twas rent by Schiſm; the Biſhops, and many of the Reverend Clergy, were thruſt out, impriſoned, plundered, and baniſhed; the *Houſe of Prayer* made (in the moſt literal ſenſe) *a Den of Thieves*. If towards the State, we ſaw the Anointed of the Lord impriſoned, arraigned, and, under colour of Juſtice, moſt barbarouſly murthered, by thoſe who ſlew him, like the Heir in the Goſpel, that they might ſeiſe on his Inheritance. Alas! when Church and State were come to this paſs, the caſe of the poor Land muſt needs be deplorable. We ſaw the Loyal Subjects, under the names of Malignants, Traitours, and Rebels, impriſoned, baniſhed, and miſerably butchered; their Eſtates and Lands forfeited and ſold; their Houſes garriſoned, plundered, and burnt; and their Poſterity almoſt reduced to poverty and miſery. Alas! how quickly did our after-games of Loyalty vaniſh through our own Diviſions? Was there any poſſibility of proſpering, ſo long as we continued Traitours to our ſelves? When we had almoſt ruined our ſelves by our own inteſtine Diviſions, we became a Prey to a Tyrannical Crue of Uſurpers: and to compleat our Miſeries, our Eſtates, our Friends, yea our very Conſciences groaned under the grievous burthen of that inſupportable Yoak, which our own Sins had prepared, and other mens Sins had put on. Nine years did we groan under the Tyranny of theſe Uſurpers; till it pleaſed Almighty God to remember us in mercy, and to free us from the Houſe of bondage, bleſſing us, after ſo many Calamities and Miſeries, with Peace, by the miraculous Reſtauration of our *moſt Sacred Sovereign* to the Throne of His Anceſtours; whom God long preſerve, for the Good of this Church and Kingdom.

Now the face of Affairs began to change, and His *Majeſty*, that He might ſettle the Kingdom, ſummoned his Firſt Parliament to meet at *Edinburgh*, *January* the firſt 1661. giving a Commiſſion under the Great Seal to *John* Earl of *Middleton*, to repreſent His Perſon therein. In the Firſt Seſſion, the Solemn League and Covenant was condemned, as an unlawfull and wicked Oath, impoſed on the Subjects by a prevailing Faction, contrary to Authority; the pretended Triennial Parliaments from 1640. to 1649. with the Aſſembly of *Glaſgow* 1638, *&c.* were annulled; the unjuſt Tranſactions at *Newcaſtle* 1646. and 1647. condemned; Duke *Hamilton*'s Ingagement 1648. approved; the pretended Forfeitures of the Marqueſſes of *Huntly* and *Montroſs*, the Earl of *Forth*, Barons of *Gleugarey*, *Haddo*, *Dunerub*, *Delgaty*, *Hartbill*, and others, who had ſuffered for their Loyalty, and all Acts made in prejudice of Lawfull Authority, were reſcinded. 1660

In the Second Seſſion, the Hierarchy was reſtored, which had ſuffered an Eclipſe for twenty four years. Dr. *James Sharp*, Profeſſour of Divinity at *Saint Andrews*, (who had been Profeſſour of Philoſophy in *Saint Leonard*'s Colledge,) was preferred Archbiſhop of *Saint Andrews*, Primate and Metropolitan of *Scotland*, who now governs the See. 1662

The preſent Chapter of *Saint Andrews* (the old one being diſſolved with the Priory in the time of the Reformation) had its beginning *Anno* 1606. by Act of Parliament, and conſiſts of the perſons following:

The Prior of *Portmollock*, Dean;
The Archdeacon of *Saint Andrews*;

The Vicar of
- *Saint Andrews*;
- *Couper*;
- *Craill*;
- *Dyſert*;
- *Kircaldy*;
- *Pittenweem*;
- *Lewchars*;
- *Kinkell*;
- *Dearſie*;

The Vicar of
- *Fordun*;
- *Kennoway*;
- *Merkinch*;
- *Abercromby*;
- *Forgund*;
- *Fowlis*;
- *Roſſie*;
- *Balmerino*;
- *Longforgund*;

The Vicar of *Egliſgreig*; and others, to the number of twenty four.

The Cathedral, which was an ancient and magnificent Fabrick, was demoliſhed with the Priory; ſince which time the Pariſh-Church ſerves for one.

The Dioceſe of *Saint Andrews* contains the whole Country of *Fife*, part of *Perthſhire*, and part of *Angus* and *Mernis*.

The Coat of Arms belonging to the Archiepiſcopal See of *Saint Andrews*, is Saphir, a Saltier (being the Croſs of Saint *Andrew* the Apoſtle) Pearl.

Biſhops of EDINBURGH.

THE Biſhoprick of *Edinburgh* was founded by King *CHARLES* the Firſt of glorious Memory, about the year *1633.* and by him amply endowed.

The firſt Biſhop thereof was *William Forbes*, Doctour of Divinity, one of the Preachers in *Edinburgh*, (before, Principal of the Mariſchal Colledge of *Aberdene*,) a very worthy Perſon. His Works ſhew him to have been a man of vaſt Learning and ſound Judgment. He ſate but a little while, and died at *Edinburgh* about the year *1634.*

Upon his death, *David Lindſay*, Biſhop of *Brichen*, was tranſlated to *Edinburgh*. The Fury of the rude Multitude fell heavy upon this Biſhop, even to the manifeſt danger and hazard of his Life, upon the firſt reading of the Book of Common-Prayer in *Edinburgh*, *July 1637.* He was thruſt out, with the reſt of the Biſhops, by the Covenanters, *1638.*

George Wiſhart, Doctour of Divinity, was, upon the Reſtitution of the Hierarchy, *Anno 1662.* promoted to the Biſhoprick of *Edinburgh*. This worthy man was *1638.* Preacher at *Leith*, and for his Loyalty had very hard meaſure from the Covenanters, being thrice plundered of all that he had, and thrice impriſoned in a filthy ſtinking Gaol. But being delivered from thence, he went beyond Sea with the Marqueſs of *Montroſs 1646.* He was a perſon of great integrity, and well ſeen in Hiſtory. Having in his time ſeen many Changes and Alterations, from better to worſe, and from worſe to better, he had his *Nunc dimittis* in peace, at *Edinburgh*, *Anno 1670.*

Upon his death, *Alexander Young*, Archdeacon of *Saint Andrews*, was preferred to the Biſhoprick of *Edinburgh*, who now governs the See.

The Cathedral-Church is that of *Saint Giles*, (of old a Collegiate Church,) a vaſt and magnificent Structure. It is at preſent divided into four Partitions, three whereof are allotted to God's publick Worſhip.

The Dioceſe of *Edinburgh* containeth the Shires of *Edinburgh*, *Linlithgow*, and *Berwick*, the Conſtabulary of *Haddington*, and Bailliary of *Lawderdail.*

Biſhops of DUNKELD.

AFter the death of Biſhop *Robert Creighton*, *James Patton* was preferred Biſhop of *Dunkeld*, *Anno* 1572. How long he ſate I know not. After whoſe death, the Biſhoprick had one or two Titulars, Lay-men; but I cannot recover their Names.

About the year *1606. James Nicolſon*, Parſon of *Meigle*, was preferred to the See.

To whom ſucceeded *Alexander Lindſay*, (Brother to the Baron of *Evelick*,) Rectour of *Saint Madoe.* This Biſhop being threatned with the Cenſures of the Aſſembly of *Glaſgow*, did abjure Epiſcopacy, and ſubmitted to Presbyterian Government, *1639.* and betook himſelf to the charge of a particular Pariſh.

Anno 1662. George Halyburton, Preacher at *Perth*, was preferred to the See; a very worthy perſon: he ſate little above two years.

Upon his death, *Henry Guthry*, Rectour of——was promoted to the Biſhoprick of *Dunkeld*, who died in the year *1676.*

The Chapter of *Dunkeld* conſiſts of the perſons following:

The Rectour of { *Kinclevin*, Dean; *Tibbermure*, Cantor; *Couper*, Archdeacon; *Lethindy*, Chancellour; *Dunkeld*, Theſaurer; }

The Parſon of *Rattray*, Subdean;

The Rectour of *Fungart*;

The Parſon of { *Ruffill*; *Kepit-mack* in *Athol*; }

The Rectour of { *Inch-mack-grannoch*; *Logy-Alachie*; }

The Parſon of *Moneidy*;

The Rectour of { *Blair* in *Athol*; *Eliot*; }

The Prebendary of { *Fearn*; *Menmure*; *Aberdaigy.* }

I can give no account of the Cathedral-Church, in what condition it ſtands at preſent, ſeeing I never ſaw it, nor had any information concerning it.

The Dioceſe of *Dunkeld* contains the moſt part of *Perthſhire*, part of *Angus*, and part of *Weſt-Lothian.*

Biſhops

Biſhops of ABERDENE.

THE Biſhoprick of *Aberdene* ſuffered very much by Biſhop *William Gordon*; for he alienated the Profits thereof, and in a ſhort time brought the Revenues of that See almoſt to nothing. And indeed this Benefice was at his death ſcarce worth the accepting. About the year 1579. *David Cunninghame*, Parſon of *Saint Nicolas*, was preferred to the See. This Biſhop was a grave, learned, and wiſe man; imployed by King *James* the Sixth in an Embaſſy to the King of *Denmark*, and the Princes of *Germany*, wherein the Biſhop did faithfully diſcharge his truſt, to his great commendation. He died about the year 1603.

Unto him ſucceeded *Peter Blackburn*, Rectour of *Saint Nicolas*, who governed the See about twelve years, and dying *Anno* 1615. was buried in *Saint Nicolas* Church in *New Aberdene*.

Upon whoſe death, *Alexander Forbes*, (of the Houſe of *Ardmurdo*,) Biſhop of *Cathnes*, was tranſlated to *Aberdene*. He ſate little above three years, and dying *Anno* 1618. was buried in the Cathedral-Church.

To him ſucceeded, upon King *James*'s Nomination, and the Chapter's Election, *Patrick Forbes* of *Corſe*. This worthy man, at the earneſt importunity of the Biſhops of *Aberdene* and *Murray*, did enter into Orders in the forty eighth year of his age, *An.* 1612. and was preferred to the Benefice of *Keath* in *Strath-Ila*; in which ſtation he continued ſix years: and after the death of Biſhop *Alexander Forbes*, at the importunity both of the Clergy and Laiety, he did accept of the Biſhoprick of *Aberdene*. He was in great eſteem and favour with King *James* and King *Charles*, being Privy Councellour to both Kings. In his old age he was much troubled with the Palſie. Seventeen years did he faithfully and wiſely govern the See, and died in his houſe in *Old Aberdene* 1635. in the ſeventy firſt year of his age, being interred in the South Iſle of the Cathedral-Church, near the Sepulchre of Biſhop *Gawan Dumbar*. His Commentary upon the *Revelations*, and a Diſcourſe of the Miniſterial Office, do ſhew his Learning and Judgment.

Upon his death, *Adam Bannatyn*, Biſhop of *Dumblane*, was tranſlated to *Aberdene*, who being thruſt out by the Covenanters, retired into *England*, where he died ſhortly after. His houſe in *Old Aberdene*, for magnificence in all things like a Palace, was plundered by a Regiment of the Covenanters, and afterwards quite demoliſhed by the *Engliſh* Uſurpers.

Several Learned and Worthy men, in the Dioceſe of *Aberdene*, were at this time thruſt out of their Livings. The moſt conſiderable were,

John Forbes of *Corſe*, Doctour and Profeſſour of Divinity in the King's Colledge of *Aberdene*;
Robert Baron, Doctour and Profeſſour of Divinity in the Mariſchal Colledge of *Aberdene*;
William Leſlie, Doctour of Divinity, Principal or Warden of the King's Colledge of *Aberdene*;
Alexander Scroggie, Doctour of Divinity, Miniſter in *Old Aberdene*;
Patrick Dune, Doctour of Phyſick, Principal of the Mariſchal Colledge of *Aberdene*;
Alexander Roſs, Doctour of Divinity, Parſon of *Saint Nicolas*;
James Sibbald, Doctour of Divinity, Miniſter in *Aberdene*;
John Forbes, Parſon of *Auchterleſs*;
Andrew Logie, Parſon of *Rayne*;
John Roſs, Parſon of *Birſe*;
John Gregory, Rectour of *Drummaok*;
John Logie, Rectour of *Raphan*;
Thomas Thoires, Miniſter at *Udny*.

After the Reſtauration of the Hierarchy, His moſt Sacred Majeſty, King *CHARLES* the Second, preferr'd *David Mitchel* (one of the Prebendaries of *Weſtminſter*) to the Biſhoprick of *Aberdene*. This worthy man was *Anno* 1638. one of the Preachers of *Edinburgh*; and being thruſt out by the Aſſembly of *Glaſgow*, retired into *England*. He lived not a whole year after his Conſecration: he died in *Old Aberdene*, and was interred in the South Iſle of the Cathedral-Church, 1663.

To him ſucceeded *Alexander Burnet*, Rectour of —— in the County of *Kent*; who ſate little above a year, being tranſlated to *Glaſgow*, which was then void by the death of Archbiſhop *Fairfoul*.

Upon this Tranſlation, *Anno* 1664. the Reverend *Patrick Scougal*, Parſon of *Salton*, was promoted to the Biſhoprick of *Aberdene*; who is yet alive, and governs the See wiſely and piouſly.

The Chapter of *Aberdene* conſiſts of the perſons following:

Since the Rectory of *Saint Machar* was annexed to the King's Colledge, the Principal thereof is Dean;

The Parſon of { *Auchterleſs*, Cantor; *Rayne*, Archdeacon; *Birſe*, Chancellour; *Daviot*, Theſaurer;

The Rectour of *Saint Peters*, Subcantor;

The Parſon of *Kinkell*, who is the Patron of ſeven Churches, *Kinkell*, *Drumblait*, *Monkeigie*, *Kintor*, *Kemnay*, *Kinnellar*, and *Dyce*;

The Parſon of *Mortblick*;

The Rectour of { *Monimusk*; *Kincairden* of *Neill*;

The Rectour of { *Turreff*; *Belhelvies*; *Banchory-Devoneif*; *Logie-Buchan*;

The Parſon of { *Clatt*; *Methlick*; *Innernochty*;

The Rectour of *Coldſtane*;

The Parſon of { *Oyn*; *Crowdan*; *Tillineſſill*; *Forbes*; *Phillorth*; *Lonmay*;

The Prebendary of { *Deir*; *Ellon.*

The Cathedral of *Aberdene*, dedicated to Saint *Machar*, was founded by Biſhop *Kinninmouth*, who died before the work was raiſed ſix cubits high, *Anno* 1370. Biſhop *Leighton*, 1430. built *Saint John*'s Iſle, laid the foundation of the great Steeple, and of the two leſſer Steeples, and advanced the Fabrick mightily. The Roof was laid on, and the Floor paved with free-ſtone, by Biſhop *Lindſay*, *Anno* 1445. Biſhop *Spence* adorned the Chancel with many brave Ornaments 1460. Biſhop *Elphingſton* did perfect the great Steeple, (which was a mark for Sailours in thoſe days,) and furniſhed it with coſtly and tunable Bells, 1489. Biſhop *Dumbar* did perfect the two leſſer Steeples, cieled the Church, and built the South-Iſle, 1522. And his Succeſſour, Biſhop *Stewart*, built the Conſiſtory-houſe *Anno* 1539. This glorious Structure (being near nineſcore years in building) did not remain twentie years in its integrity, when it was almoſt ruined by a Crue of ſacrilegious Church-robbers: for *Anno* 1560. the Barons of *Mernis*, accompanied with ſome of the Towns-men of *Aberdene*, having demoliſhed the Monaſteries of the Black and Gray Friers, fell to rob the Cathedral, which they ſpoiled of all its coſtly Ornaments and Jewels, and demoliſhed the Chancel. Having ſhipped the Lead, Bells, and other Utenſils, intending to expoſe them to ſale in *Holland*, all this ill-gotten Wealth ſunk (by the juſt Judgment of God upon Sacriledge) not far from the *Gridle-Neſs*. The body of the Cathedral was preſerved from utter ruine by the Earl of *Huntly*. Afterwards, *An.* 1607. the Church was repaired, and covered with Slate, at the charge of the Pariſh, and ſo continues yet in pretty good repair.

The Dioceſe of *Aberdene* contains the Shire of *Aberdene*, moſt part of *Bamff-ſhire*, and part of *Mernis*.

Biſhops of MURRAY.

After the death of Biſhop *Patrick Hepburn*, this Benefice was conferred upon *Alexander Lindſay*, Lord *Spinie*, who poſſeſſed it many years; ſo that the See continued vacant till about the year 1606. at which time *Alexander Douglas*, Parſon of *Elgin*, was promoted to the Biſhoprick. How long he ſate, I cannot learn.

His Succeſſour was *John Guthry*, one of the Preachers in *Edinburgh*; in whoſe time fell out our ſecond Reformation. Moſt of the Biſhops left their Biſhopricks, having wiſely withdrawn themſelves into *England*, to avoid the Storm which threatned them; whereas this Biſhop ſtay'd at home till his Biſhoprick left him. Being thruſt from his Benefice by the Covenanters, he retired to his ancient Inheritance of *Guthry* in *Angus*, where he lived very contentedly and hoſpitably, exerciſing his Charity amongſt the Poor. He died much lamented, during our Civil Wars.

Anno 1662. *Murdo Mackenzie*, Rectour of *Elgin*, was preferred Biſhop of *Murray*, who now governs the See.

The Cathedral-Church of *Elgin*, founded by *Andrew* Biſhop of *Murray*, 1230. was one of the rareſt Monuments that this Kingdom afforded, equal almoſt to *Saint Paul*'s in *London* (as I am informed) in length, but ſurpaſſing it in breadth. It was demoliſhed at the Reformation, yet ſome of the ſtately Ruines are ſtill to be ſeen and admired.

The Pariſh-Church, dedicated to *Saint Peter*, was (as I am informed) founded by *George* the ſecond Earl of *Huntly*, about the year 1490. The

The Dioceſe of *Murray* contains the Shires of *Elgin*, *Nairn*, and part of *Innernes* and *Bamff*-Shires.

Biſhops of BRICHEN.

BIſhop *Sinclair*'s Succeſſour in the See of *Brichen* was one *Campbell*, Couſin to the Earl of *Argile*, about the year 1567. How long he ſate, I cannot learn.

Anno 16—— *Andrew Lamb*, Rector of *Burnt-Iſland*, was preferred to the See, and afterwards traſlated to *Galloway*, then void by the death of Biſhop *William Cowper*.

Upon this Tranſlation, *Anno* 1619. *David Lindſay*, Parſon of *Dundee*, was promoted to the Biſhoprick of *Brichen*: he was tranſlated to *Edinburgh* 1634.

Unto whom ſucceeded *Walter Whitfurd*, (of the Houſe of *Milnton*,) Rector of—— who was outed by the Covenanters 1639. and his houſe plundred.

Anno 1662. *David Straughan*, Parſon of *Fettercairn*, was preferred Biſhop of *Brichen*. He ſate nine years, and dying 1671. was buried in the Cathedral-Church.

His Succeſſour was *Robert Lowry*, Dean of *Edinburgh*, who now governs the See.

The Cathedral-Church of *Brichen* is a pretty handſom Fabrick: it hath on the South-ſide a ſmall Steeple, not unlike the Monument on *Fiſh-ſtreet-hill*, *London*, ſave that it is broader at the top then at the bottom; by whom built, I cannot learn. The Chancel was demoliſhed by our firſt Reformers.

The Dioceſe of *Brichen* contains part of *Angus* and *Mernis*.

Biſhops of DUMBLANE.

ABout the year 1572. *Andrew Grhame*, Uncle to the Earl of *Montroſs*, was preferred Biſhop of *Dumblane*.

——and tranſlated to *Orkney* 1615.

To whom ſucceeded *Adam Bannatyn* of *Kilconqhuar*, Rector of *Fawkirk*, who governed the See till *Anno* 1635. at which time he was tranſlated to *Aberdene*, then void by the death of Biſhop *Patrick Forbes*.

His Succeſſour was *James Wedderburn*, Profeſſour of Divinity in *Saint Andrews*, who was thruſt out by the Covenanters 1639.

Anno 1662. *Robert Leighton*, Principal of the Colledge of *Edinburgh*, was promoted to the Biſhoprick of *Dumblane*. He was a man of ſingular and wonderfull Piety, of great Learning; and in him moſt of the eminent Vertues we admire in the Primitive Biſhops ſeemed to be revived. His Life was moſt exemplary and ſevere, he preached conſtantly, and ſeemed like one in heaven when he preached: his Humility was aſtoniſhing; his Meekneſs and Charity were extraordinary; his expence on himſelf very ſmall, but all he had he laid out on the poor: he was very tender of all the concerns of his Clergy, and by his excellent deportment, and heavenly diſcourſes, did much edifie and inſtruct them all: and he ſtudied by the moſt gentle methods poſſible to overcome the peeviſhneſs of the Schiſmaticks; but all was in vain, for they became more inſolent and ſtubborn. He was tranſlated to *Glaſgow* 1670.

Upon which Tranſlation, *James Ramſay*, Dean of *Glaſgow*, was preferred to the See, now living 1676.

The Biſhop of *Dumblane* is always Dean of the King's Chappel Royal.

The Dioceſe of *Dumblane* contains part of *Perth* and *Striveling-ſhires*.

Biſhops of ROSS.

JOhn *Leſlie*, Doctour of the Canon Law, and one of the Senatours of the Colledge of Juſtice, (before Canoniſt in the King's Colledge, and Official of *Aberdene*,) was, upon the death of Biſhop *Sinclair*, preferred to the Biſhoprick of *Roſs* 1564. He was a perſon of great Integrity, and a faithfull ſervant to Queen *Mary* in the time of her Troubles. He wrote the Hiſtory of his Nation, together with a Deſcription of the Kingdom. He died at *Bruxels* in *Flanders* 1596.

To him ſucceeded *Anno* 1599. *David Lindſay*, (of the Houſe of *Edyell*,) Preacher at *Leith*,

Leith, a worthy, pious, and learned Prelate. He ſate——years, and dying 161—was buried in the Pariſh-Church of *Leith*.

After his death, *Patrick Lindſay*, Parſon of *Saint Vigens* in *Angus*, was preferred to the See, who being tranſlated to *Glaſgow*, *Anno* 1635. left for his Succeſſour

John Maxwell, one of the Preachers of *Edinburgh*, a very Learned man, a great Preacher, and of excellent parts; but was generally cenſured for meddling too much in Civil affairs, and for being too violent, which was thought a great occaſion of the Troubles that followed. He was thruſt out by the Covenanters *Anno* 1639. and afterwards much proſecuted by them as an Incendiary.

Anno 1662. *John Paterſon*, Preacher in *Aberdene*, was promoted to the Biſhoprick of *Roſs*, who now governs the See.

The Cathedral of *Chanonry* (where the Biſhop of *Roſs* his Seat is) was demoliſhed by our firſt Reformers; ſome part whereof (as I am informed) is lately rebuilt.

The Dioceſe of *Roſs* hath under its Juriſdiction the Shires of *Tayn*, *Cromarty*, and the greateſt part of *Innernes-ſhire*.

Biſhops of CATHNES.

After the death of Biſhop *Robert Stewart* 1586. the See continued vacant till the year 1599. at which time *George Gladſtanes*, Preacher in *Saint Andrews*, was preferred Biſhop of *Cathnes*. He was tranſlated to *Saint Andrews* about the year 1606.

Unto whom ſucceeded *Alexander Forbes*, Rector of *Fettercairn* in *Mernis*, who was tranſlated to *Aberdene*, then void by the death of Biſhop *Peter Blackburn*, 1615.

Upon this Tranſlation, *John Abernethy* was promoted to the See, a Learned and worthy Prelat, thruſt out by the Covenanters 1639.

Upon the Reſtitution of Hierarchy, 1662. *Patrick Forbes* was preferred to the See, now living, 1676.

The Dioceſe of *Cathnes* (whereof *Dornoch* in *Sutherland* is the Biſhop's Seat) contains the Shires of *Cathnes* and *Sutherland*.

I can give no account of the Cathedral, having neither ſeen it, nor received any information concerning it.

Biſhops of ORKNEY.

About the year 1565. *Adam Bothwell* was preferred to the Biſhoprick of *Orkney*, and depoſed 1568. for marrying Queen *Mary* to the Earl of *Bothwell*, but was the year after reſtored. He exchanged his Biſhoprick of *Orkney* (with *Robert Stewart*, one of the baſe Sons of King *James* the Fifth,) for the Abby of *Holy-rood-houſe*; by which means he became a Senatour of the Colledge of Juſtice, and a Temporal Lord, being the Anceſtour of the Lord *Holy-rood-houſe*.

Upon this Exchange, *Robert Stewart* became Biſhop of *Orkney*, and afterwards (upon the Forfeiture of *James Hepburn* Earl of *Bothwell*, and the obtaining of theſe Iſles for a Temporal Eſtate,) ſole Lord of the Country, being created Earl of *Orkney* 1581.

About the year 1606. *James Law* was Biſhop of *Orkney*, and tranſlated to *Glaſgow* 1615.

To Biſhop *Law* ſucceeded *Andrew Grahame*, Biſhop of *Dumblane*. How long he ſate, I cannot learn.

George Grahame was after him preferred Biſhop of *Orkney*. This Biſhop being terrified with the Cenſures of the Aſſembly of *Glaſgow*, did abjure Epiſcopacy, and ſubmitted to Presbyterian Government, betaking himſelf to the charge of a particular Pariſh, 1638.

Hereupon King *Charles* the Firſt did promote *Robert Baron*, Doctour and Profeſſour of Divinity in the Mariſchal Colledge of *Aberdene*, to the Biſhoprick. This Learned and worthy man having incenſed the Covenanters, by expreſſing his Loyalty ſo publickly in the Diſputes between the Doctours of *Aberdene*, and Mr. *Henderſon*, Mr. *Dickſon*, and Mr. *Cant*, the three great Champions for the Covenant, was forced to flee to *Berwick*, where he died ſhortly after, before his Conſecration.

Anno 1662. *Thomas Sydſerfe*, Biſhop of *Galloway*, the onely Biſhop then alive of all thoſe who had been outed by the Covenanters, was tranſlated to *Orkney*. He ſate but a few years, and died *Anno* 1663.

Unto

Unto whom ſucceeded *Andrew Honniman*, a learned and pious man, and a good Preacher. This Biſhop accompanying the Archbiſhop of *Saint Andrews* at *Edinburgh*, received a wound in the Arm by Piſtol-ſhot, aimed at the Archbiſhop by an obſcure fellow, 1668. He died *Anno* 1676. and was buried at *Kirkwall* in the Cathedral-Church.

The Dioceſe of *Orkney* hath under its Juriſdiction all the Northern Iſles of *Orkney* and *Schetland*.

Archbiſhops of GLASGOW.

UPon the death of Archbiſhop *Gawin Dumbar*, *Anno* 1552. *James Beaton*, of the Houſe of *Balfour* in *Fife*, was preferred to the See. This Prelat, being attainted of Treaſon, went into *France*, carrying with him all the Ornaments, Plate and Writings of the Church of *Glaſgow*, which he put into the hands of the *Carthuſians* in *Paris*, to be reſtored when *Scotland* became Popiſh again.

Anno 1572. *James Boyd*, of *Trochrig*, was promoted to the Biſhoprick; a wiſe, worthy and Religious Prelat. He died 1578. and was interred in the ſepulchre of Biſhop *Dumbar*.

Unto whom ſucceeded *Robert Montgomery*, Preacher at *Striveling*; who being much vexed by the Kirk-men, was glad, for peace ſake, to betake himſelf to the Charge of a particular Pariſh in *Kile*, 1587. reſigning his Biſhoprick in favour of

William Erskine, Parſon of *Campſey*, who injoyed it but a ſhort time: For

Archbiſhop *Beaton* was by King *James* the Sixth reſtored. He was a perſon honourably diſpoſed, faithfull to Queen *Mary*, while ſhe lived, and to King *James*, whoſe Embaſſadour he was, a Lover of his Country, and liberal, according to his means, to all his Country-men. He died 1603. a full Jubilee of years from his Conſecration.

After his death, *John Spotiſwood*, Parſon of *Calder*, was preferred Archbiſhop of *Glaſgow*. He ſate twelve years, and was tranſlated to *Saint Andrews*, 1615.

Hereupon *James Law*, Biſhop of *Orkney*, was tranſlated to *Glaſgow*, who dying *Anno* 1635.

Patrick Lindſay, Biſhop of *Roſs*, was preferred to the See, and outed by the Covenanters *Anno* 1638.

The firſt Archbiſhop after the Reſtitution of the Hierarchy was *Andrew Fairfoul*, Preacher in *Dunce*, who ſate little above a year.

Upon whoſe death, *Anno* 1664. *Alexander Burnet*, Biſhop of *Aberdene*, was tranſlated to *Glaſgow*, and outed 1669. and

Robert Leighton, Biſhop of *Dumblane*, preferred to the See, who reſigning *Anno* 1674. Archbiſhop *Burnet* was reſtored, and now governs the See.

The Cathedral of *Glaſgow*, a very magnificent Structure, was built by Biſhop *John Achaius* 1135. It oweth thanks to the memory of King *James* the Sixth for its preſervation from utter ruine. For the Miniſters of *Glaſgow* perſuaded the Magiſtrates to pull it down, and to build two or three Churches with the materials thereof: the Magiſtrates condeſcending, a day is appointed, and workmen ready to demoliſh it. The Crafts or Tradeſmen, having notice given them of this deſign, convene in Arms, and oppoſe the Magiſtrates, threatning to bury the workmen under the ruines of that ancient Building. Whereupon the matter is referred to the King and Council, who decided the Controverſie in the Tradeſmens favours, reproving the Magiſtrates very ſharply.

The Dioceſe of *Glaſgow* contains the Counties or Shires of *Dumbarton*, *Renfrew*, *Air*, *Lanerick*, part of the Shires of *Roxburgh*, *Dumfreis*, *Peeblis* and *Selkirk*.

Biſhops of GALLOWAY.

ABout the year 1606. *Gawin Hamilton* was Biſhop of *Galloway*, a very worthy perſon. His Succeſſour, *Anno* 1614. was *William Cowper*, Preacher at *Perth*, a Learned and pious Prelat: he died 1619. of whom ſee the former Hiſtory, page 540.

Upon whoſe death, *Andrew Lamb*, Biſhop of *Brechen*, was tranſlated to *Galloway*. How long he ſate, I cannot learn.

After him, *Thomas Sydſerfe* was preferred to the See, a learned and worthy Prelate: he was outed by the Covenanters 1638. and upon the Reſtitution of the Epiſcopal Eſtate, *Anno* 1662. tranſlated to *Orkney*.

About which time *James Hamilton*, Rectour of *Cambuſnethan*, was promoted to the Biſhoprick.

Unto whom ſucceeded *Anno* 1674. *John Paterſon*, Dean of *Edinburgh*, who now governs the See.

The Dioceſe of *Galloway* hath under its Juriſdiction the Shire of *Wigton*, Stewartry of *Kirkubright*, Regality of *Glenluce*, and part of *Dumfreis-ſhire*.

Biſhops of ARGILE.

After *George* Laird of *Balcomie*, (who is the laſt Biſhop of *Argile* mentioned by our Reverend Authour in his Second Book,) I meet with ſome who have been Biſhops before the Reformation.

The firſt was *Robert Montgomery*, one of the Sons of *Hugh* the firſt Earl of *Eglington*.

Then, one *Campbell*, who ſpoiled the Benefice, about the time of the Reformation.

After the Reformation, there was one *Kerſwell* Biſhop of *Argile:* how long he governed the See, I cannot learn.

To him ſucceeded ——*Boyd*. [*See the* Addenda.]

To whom ſucceeded *James Fairley*, who was thruſt out by the Covenanters 1638. and afterwards renounced his Biſhoprick, and accepted a private Charge.

Anno 1662. ——*Fletcher*, Rectour of———was preferred to the See; who dying *Anno* 1665.

William Scrowgie, Parſon of *Raphan* in *Aberdene-ſhire*, was preferred to the place. He governed the See nine years, and died at *Dumbritton Anno* 1675.

Unto him ſucceeded *Arthur Roſs*, Parſon of *Glaſgow*, who now governs the See.

The Dioceſe of *Argile* contains the Countries of *Argile*, *Lorn*, *Kintire*, and *Lochabyr*, with ſome of the Weſt Iſles, ſuch as *Liſmore*, &c.

Biſhops of the ISLES.

About the year 1606. *Andrew Knox*, Rectour of *Paſley*, was preferred to the See. How long he ſate, I know not.

His Succeſſour was *John Knox*, Rectour of———How long he governed the See, I cannot learn.

Anno 162—*John Leſlie* was Biſhop of the *Iſles*, and after tranſlated to the Biſhoprick of *Raphoe*, in the Province of *Armagh* in *Ireland*.

To him ſucceeded *Anno* 162— *Neil Campbell*, Rectour of———who was thruſt out by the Covenanters 1638.

Since the Reſtauration of Biſhops, *Robert Wallace*, Rectour of *Barnwell* in the Sheriffdom of *Air*, was made Biſhop of this See. He governed it ſeven years, and died *An.* 1669. and the See hath been void ever ſince.

Every Biſhop hath under him an Official or Commiſſary, who is Judge of the Spiritual Court within his Dioceſe. Unto this Court are referred matters of Teſtaments, Baſtardy, Divorce, Tithes, Perjury, *&c.* and many Civil caſes. It ſits in the Months of *November*, *December*, *January*, *February*, *June*, and *July*.

Commiſſaries of *Scotland*.

Sir *David Falconer* of *Glenfarquhar*, *Henry Fowlis*, *James Aikenheid*, *John Wishart*, } Commiſſaries of *Edinburgh*.

John Lindſay, Official of *Saint Andrews*.

Sir *William Fleeming*, Official of *Glaſgow*.

John Stewart, Commiſſary of *Dunkeld*.

John Scougall, Commiſſary of *Aberdene*.

Alexander Mackenzie, Official of *Murray*.

George Paterſon, Commiſſary of *Roſs*.

James Straughan, Commiſſary of *Bricben*.

James Innes, Official of *Cathnes*.

——*Monro*, Commiſſary of———

William Scrougie, Commiſſary of *Argile*.

The Officials of { *Dumblane*. *Galloway*. *Orkney*. The *Iſles*.

Having given an account of the Succeſſion of the Biſhops in their ſeveral Sees, let us take a ſhort view of the ſeveral Courts, ſubordinate to them, wherein is exerciſed Eccleſiaſtical Diſcipline.

The

The Firſt and Loweſt (which is in every Pariſh) is called *the Seſſion.* It conſiſts of the chief and moſt grave men of the Pariſh, who are termed *Elders* and *Deacons.* In this ſmall Court (whereof the Miniſter is Preſident) all Fornicatours, Adulterers, Blaſphemers, Swearers, Prophaners of the Lord's-day, *&c.* are convented, and put to make publick Confeſſions of their Sins, and Profeſſions of their Repentance, according to the degree or hainouſneſs of them. For Fornication, they make publick Confeſſion in the Church three ſeveral Lord's-days; in the laſt of which they receive Abſolution. For an Adultery, they make their Profeſſion of Repentance, for half a year, every Lord's-day; and for ſix Lord's-days they ſtand in ſackcloath at the Church-door half an hour before Morning-prayers: and then in the end receive Abſolution. And for other Faults, they doe penance according to their ſeveral degrees. The Deacon's Office is, to collect the Money for the uſe of the Poor, to delate Delinquents, *&c.* And that of the Elder is, to be carefull of the Fabrick of the Church, to aſſiſt in the cenſuring ſcandalous perſons, and to wait on the Miniſter at the Celebration of the Lord's Supper, *&c.* This Court ſitteth once a week.

The number of the Pariſhes in *Scotland* is uncertain: I conjecture them to be about a Thouſand.

The Next Court is called *the Presbyterie*, conſiſting of twelve or twenty Miniſters, more or leſs. That ſits once in two or three weeks. The Moderatour or Preſident thereof is choſen by the Biſhop. In this Court are diſcuſſed Appeals from Seſſions, and other difficult caſes. Here are convented all thoſe who refuſe to ſubmit to Church-Diſcipline, and all ſuch as apoſtatize to Popery or Quakeriſm; who, if they remain obſtinate, are proſecuted with the Cenſures of the Church. Here alſo all ſuch as enter into Holy Orders are examined, and an account taken of their Learning, and other Qualifications, in a courſe of many ſeveral Trialls; as making Homilies, Sermons, and Common-places; which hold two or three months: and then they are returned to the Biſhop well qualified, who upon that proceeds to ordain them.

Presbyteries of *SCOTLAND.*

The Presbyteries of

Dunce,
Chirnſide,
Kelſo,
Erſilton,
Jedburgh,
Melroſs,
Dumbar,
Haddington,
Dalkeith,
Edinburgh,
Peebles,
Linlithgow,
Perth,
Dunkeld,
Auchterardor,
Striveling,
Dumblane,
Dumfreis,
Penpont,
Lochmabane,
Middlebie,
Wigton,
Kirkubright,

The Presbyteries of

Stranraver,
Aire,
Irwing,
Paſley,
Dumbarton,
Glaſgow,
Hamilton,
Lanerick,
Biggar,
Dunnune,
Kinloch,
Inneraray,
Kilmoir,
Skye,
Saint Andrews,
Kirkaldy,
Cowper,
Dumfermling,
Meegle,
Dundee,
Arbroath,
Forfair,
Brichen,

The Presbyteries of

Mernis,
Aberdene,
Kincairden,
Alford,
Gareoch,
Deir,
Turreff,
Fordyce,
Ellon,
Strathbogy,
Abernethie,
Elgin,
Forreſs,
Aberlower,
Chanrie,
Tayne,
Dingwell,
Dornoch,
Week,
Thirſo,
Kirkwall,
Scalloway,
Colmkill.

A Third Court (whereof the Biſhop is Preſident) is *the Provincial Aſſembly*, or *Synod.* In this Court are diſcuſſed all Appeals from Presbyteries, and all other difficult caſes. From hence are iſſued Warrants for viſiting of Churches. Here alſo the Lives of Scandalous Miniſters are tried, who, if found guilty of crimes laid to their charge, are either depoſed, ſuſpended, or excommunicated.

The Sentence of Excommunication cannot be pronounced againſt an obſtinate perſon

but after a long Proceſs of near a years continuance, and many Citations, and much pains to bring the Scandalous perſon (againſt whom onely it is denounced) to a due ſenſe of his Sins, and a willingneſs to ſubmit to the Cenſures of the Church: and then it muſt be ratified and approved by the Biſhop. The Provincial Synod meets twice in the year, in *April*, and *October*.

The Higheſt Eccleſiaſtical Court is *the General Aſſembly*; which, as its Conſtitution and Authority was ſettled in King *James*'s Minority, was made up of two Miniſters Commiſſioners from every Presbytery, and one Lay-Elder, a Commiſſioner from every Royal Burrough, one from every Univerſity, and one from the King. Theſe had the Supreme Authority about all Church-matters; and how much trouble they bred King *James*, the former Hiſtory has fully diſcovered. A ſhadow of this ſtill remains: for the Supreme Eccleſiaſtical Court is declared to be a National Synod made up of Biſhops and Deans, and two Members from every Presbytery, one of whom is of the Biſhops nomination, and a Commiſſioner from every Univerſity. But nothing is to be propoſed but by the King or His Commiſſioner: nor can any thing that they doe be of any force, till it be ratified by the King. But as the calling of this Synod is wholly in the Crown, ſo there is little need of it, ſince the King's Supremacy is ſo large, that He needs not their concurrence, to adde their Authority to any thing that He ſhall think fit to doe about Church-affairs.

3. *Seſſ.* 1. *Par.* Car. 2.

The Biſhops of *Scotland* take their places thus: *Saint Andrews*, *Glaſgow*, *Edinburgh*, *Galloway*; the reſt according to the Seniority of their Conſecrations.

CHAP. II.

Containing a ſhort account of the ſeveral ORDERS of RELIGIOUS PERSONS in *SCOTLAND*, together with a Catalogue of their Convents, ſuppreſſed at the Reformation.

IN the Infancy of Chriſtianity, when Perſecution was grown ſo hot, that moſt Cities and populous Places were viſited therewith, many Godly men fled into Deſarts, there to live with more ſafety, and ſerve God with leſs diſturbance. Theſe were called *MONKS*, from μόνος, *ſolus*, becauſe living alone by themſelves.

Their Houſes were either Caves, Grots, or little Cells; what would Hide and Heat, Cover and Keep warm, ſerved them for Cloaths; Herbs and Roots were their Diet, and Water their Drink. In theſe Solitary places they ſpent their lives conſtantly in Prayer, Reading, Meditating, and ſuch like pious employments. They vowed no Poverty, Chaſtity, or Obedience. Thus continued they during the heat of Perſecution; and when Peace was reſtored, they returned to their former Dwellings, reſuming their Callings, which they had not left off, but for a time laid aſide.

Afterwards there ſprung up another ſort of Monks leading a ſolitary life, when no Perſecution forced them thereunto. Theſe conſidering the inconſtancy of humane affairs, that though they had Proſperity for the preſent, it might be ſoon changed into a contrary condition, if either the reſtleſs endeavours of Satan took effect, or ſinfull Chriſtians were rewarded according to their deſerts, and prompted alſo thereunto by their own Melancholick diſpoſitions, choſe a lone life, and lived in Deſarts. Afterwards they were gathered together to live under one Roof, becauſe their Company would be chearfull in Health, and needfull in Sickneſs one to another. They ſuſtained themſelves by their Labour, (for every one had a Calling whereby to gain his Livelihood,) and relieved others by their Charity; and very ſtrict were they in their Lives and Converſations. But afterwards, Monks having ſufficiency turned lazie, then getting waxed wanton, and at laſt endowed with

with ſuperfluity became notoriouſly vicious; and ſo they continued till they were finally extirpated.

Thus much concerning their Original: proceed we next to their ſeveral Orders.

The firſt are the *Benedictines* or Black Monks, ſo called from Saint *Benedict* or *Bennet*, an *Italian*, (who flouriſhed about the year 500.) firſt Father and Founder of that Order. The *Benedictines* and *Auguſtinians* came into *Scotland* about one time.

Their Convents.

1. The Abbey of *Icolmkill*, in the Iſle *Jona*, founded by Saint *Columba*, about the year 590.

2. The Abbey of *Dumfermling*, in *Fife*, founded by Saint *David* the Firſt, King of *Scotland*, about the year 1130. The Church whereof was built by King *Malcolm* the Third, and was, for ſeveral hundreds of years, the Sepulchre of the *Scotiſh* Kings. This Abbey was, at the Reformation, annexed to the Crown.

3. The Abbey of *Saint Colme*, in *Inch-Colme* in the River *Forth*, founded by King *Alexander* the Firſt, about the year 1120.

4. The Abbey of *Aberbrothock* or *Arbroath*, in *Angus*, founded by King *William*, 1178. This was the richeſt of our *Scotiſh* Abbeys. At the Reformation it was conferred upon *James*, Duke of *Chattelrault* and Earl of *Arran*, who gave it to his ſecond Son Lord *John Hamilton*. At this day it is in the poſſeſſion of the Earl of *Panmure*, and the ſtately ruines thereof are yet to be ſeen.

5. The Priory of *Urqhuart*, in *Murray*, founded by King *Alexander* the Third, 126— A Cell belonging to *Dumfermling*.

6. The Priory of *Coldinghame*, in the *Mers*, founded by *Edgar* King of *Scots*, 1106. A Cell belonging to *Durham* in *England*.

7. The Monaſtery of *South-Berwick*, founded by King *David* the Firſt.

8. The Monaſtery of *Three wells*, or *Trefontana*, in *Lamermoor* on the Borders of *Lothian*, founded by the Counteſs of *March*. A Cell belonging to *South-Berwick*.

9. The Monaſtery of *Kilconqhuar*, in *Galloway*, founded by *Esbred* (or rather *Fergus*) Lord of *Galloway*.

The *Cluniacks* are *Benedictines* ſifted through a finer ſearce, with ſome additionals invented and impoſed upon them by *Odo* Abbot of *Clugny* or *Cluni* in *Burgundy*, who flouriſhed *Anno* 913.

Their Convents.

1. The Abbey of *Paſley*, in *Ranfrew-ſhire*, founded by *Alexander* the great Steward of *Scotland*, 12—. The Monks whereof wrote a Hiſtory of the Nation. At the Reformation it was beſtowed upon *Claud Hamilton*, third Son to the Duke of *Chattelrault*.

2. The Abbey of *Rewls-Croſs*, or *Corſraguel*, in *Carrict*, founded by *Thomas* Earl of *Carrict*, 126—.

The *Ciſtercians* are ſo called from *Robert* Abbot of *Ciſteaux* in *Burgundy*, who *Anno* 1088. did the ſecond time refine the droſſie *Benedictines*.

Their Convents.

1. The Abbey of *Sanudell*, in *Kintyre*, founded by Saint *Coule Milicora*. What this Founder was, I know not.

2. The Abbey of *Souls-Seat*, *Sedes Animarum*, in *Galloway*, was founded by *Fergus* Lord of *Galloway*.

3. The Abbey of *Dundrennan*, in *Galloway*, was founded by *Fergus* Lord of *Galloway*.

4. The Abbey of *Melroſs*, in *Teviotdail*, founded by King *David* the Firſt.

5. The Abbey of *Newbottle*, in *Lothian*, founded by King *David* the Firſt.

6. The Abbey of *Culroſs*, in *Clackmannan-ſhire*, founded by *Malcolm Mackduff*, Earl of *Fife*.

7. The Abbey of *Glenluce*, in *Galloway*, founded by *Rolland* Lord of *Galloway*.

8. The Abbey of *Sweet-heart*, *Dulcis Cordis*, or *New Abbey*, in *Galloway*, founded by *Dornogilla*, Daughter of *Alan* Lord of *Galloway*, and Wife to *John Balliol*.

9. The Abbey of *Balmerino*, in *Fife*, founded by *Emergarda*, Wife to King *William*.

10. The Abbey of *Deir*, in *Buchan*, founded by *William Cummin* Earl of *Buchan*, 1218.
11. The Abbey of *Cowper*, in *Angus*, founded by King *David* the Firſt.
12. The Abbey of *Kelſo*, in *Teviotdail*, founded by King *David* the Firſt.
13. The Priory of *Machlein*, in *Kile*. A Cell belonging to the Abbey of *Melroſs*.
14. The Monaſtery of *Elcho*, in *Strath-Jern*, founded by *David Lindſay*, Anceſtour to the Earls of *Crawfurd*.

The Monks of the Order of the *Valley of Reeds*, *Vallis Caulium*, are a Branch of the Reformed *Ciſtercians*, whoſe Inſtitutions, both in Habit, Diet, Divine Offices, &c. they punctually obſerve; but with greater ſtrictneſs, confining themſelves to much narrower Bills. They poſſeſs very mean Revenues, being wholly intent upon their Devotions; and may not goe without the bounds of the Monaſtery, it being onely lawfull for the Prior and one of the Order to goe abroad upon neceſſary occaſions, and to viſit the Monaſteries under their charge. They are daily imployed in dreſſing the Gardens of Fruits and Herbs, which are within the bounds of the Monaſtery, and improved for the uſe of it.

This Order had four Convents in *Scotland*.

1. The Priory of *Ardchattan*, in *Lorn*, founded by *Duncan Mackowle* of *Lorn*.
2. The Priory of *Liſmehago*, in *Clidiſdail*, founded by *Fergus* Lord of *Galloway*.
3. The Priory of *Bewley*, in *Roſs*, founded by *John* Lord *Biſſet*.
4. The Priory of *Pluſcardy*, in *Murray*, founded by King *Alexander* the Second: the Monks whereof did write a *Scotiſh* Chronicle. It was afterwards turned into a Convent of *Black Monks*.

The *Auguſtinians* are older in *Europe* then the *Benedictines*. Theſe do obſerve the Inſtitutions of Saint *Auguſtine* Biſhop of *Hippo*, who was Saint *Bennet*'s Senior by ſixty years. The *Auguſtinians* are alſo called *Regular Canons*.

Their Convents in *Scotland* were,

1. The Abbey of *Jedburgh*, in *Teviotdail*, founded by King *David* the Firſt.
2. The Abbey of *Holy-rood-houſe*, in *Lothian*, adjoyning to the *Canon-gate* in *Edinburgh*, founded by King *David* the Firſt. This Abbey is now one of the King's Palaces.
3. The Abbey of *Cambuskeneth*, in *Striveling-ſhire*, founded by King *David* the Firſt.
4. The Abbey of *Inchaffray*, in *Strath-Jern*, founded by *Gilbert* Earl of *Strath-Jern*.
5. The Abbey of *Scoon*, in *Gowry*, founded by *Alexander* the Firſt, King of *Scotland*.
6. The Priory of *Cruſa*, in the Weſt Iſles, founded by Saint *Columba*.
7. The Priory of *Omiſtai*, in the Weſt Iſles, founded by Saint *Columba*.
8. The Priory of *Holy-Croſs*, at *Peeblis* in *Tweedail*, founded by *Fergus* Lord of *Galloway*.
9. The Priory of *Saint Mary Iſle*, in *Galloway*. A Cell pertaining to the Abbey of *Holy-rood-houſe*.
10. The Priory of *Saint Colonor's Iſle*, in *Menteith*, founded by *Edgar* King of *Scotland*.
11. The Priory of *Saint Andrews*, in *Fife*, founded by King *Alexander* the Firſt, 1122. It is annexed to the Archbiſhoprick of *Saint Andrews*.
12. The Priory of *May*, in the Mouth of *Forth*. A Cell belonging to *Saint Andrews*.
13. The Priory of *Pittenweem*, in *Fife*. A Cell belonging to *Saint Andrews*.
14. The Priory of *Monimuſk*, in *Mar*. A Cell belonging to the Priory of *Saint Andrews*.
15. The Priory of *Reſtennot*, in *Angus*. A Cell belonging to the Abbey of *Jedburgh*.
16. The Priory of *Straphillan*, in *Athol*, founded by King *Robert* the Firſt, 132—.
17. The Priory of *Blantyre*, in *Clidsdail*. A Cell belonging to the Abbey of *Jedburgh*.
18. The Priory of *Port-Mollock*, in *Loch-Leiven* in *Fife*. A Cell belonging to the Priory of *Saint Andrews*. It is annexed to *Saint Leonard*'s Colledge.
19. The Priory of *Loch-Tay*, in *Broad Albain*.

The Order of the *Præmonſtratenſes* was founded by *Norbert*, born at *Colein*, and afterwards, as is ſaid, Archbiſhop of *Memberg*. He is ſaid to have done it at the Command of the Bleſſed Virgin, who appear'd to him; whereupon with ſome Companions he retired into a deſolate place called *Præmonſtratum*, (thence comes the Title of the Order;) where they ſettled their Society, *Anno* 1120. They are under the Rule of Saint *Auguſtine*, which they tell us *Norbert* in a Viſion immediately received at the hand of Saint *Auguſtine* himſelf.

The

The Habit of their Order is a White Garment, and over that a White Cloak or Mantle, with a Cowl upon their head of the ſame Colour.

The Monks of this Order had five Convents in *Scotland.*

1. The Abbey of *Tungland*, in *Galloway*, founded by *Alan* Lord of *Galloway.*
2. The Abbey of *Holy-wood*, in *Nithisdail.*
3. The Abbey of *Dryburgh*, in *Teviotdail*, founded by *Hugh Morvil*, High Conſtable of *Scotland.*
4. The Abbey of *Ferne*, in *Roſs*, founded by *Ferqhuard* Earl of *Roſs.* This Abbey is annexed to the Biſhoprick of *Roſs.*
5. The Priory of *Whitehorn*, in *Galloway*, founded by *Fergus* Lord of *Galloway.*

The *Tironenſes* (as I conceive) are not a diſtinct Order of Monks, but rather young Novices, or freſh-water Monks. In a Catalogue of the Religious Houſes in *Scotland*, which I have by me, I find ſome ſtyled or termed *Ordinis Tironenſis*; which if it were written *Turonenſis*, it would relate to *Tours* in *France*; and the rather, becauſe there is in *France* a *Conventus Turonenſis* of *Auguſtinian* Monks: but wherein, or whether they differed from others, I know not. But leaving that to the Reader's farther inquiry, let us take a view of

Their Convents.

1. The Abbey of *Kilwining*, in *Cunninghame*, founded by *Hugh Morvil*, Conſtable of *Scotland.*
2. The Abbey of *Lindoris*, in *Fife*, founded by *David* Earl of *Huntington*, Brother to King *William.*
3. The Priory of *Fyvie*, in *Forumarten.* A Seminary belonging to the Abbey of *Arbroath.*

We proceed next to the Monks of the Order of *Saint Antony*, whoſe Original was from Saint *Antony* an *Egyptian*, who about the time of the later Perſecutions, not long after *Decius*, retired into the Deſarts, where he lived the beſt part of an hundred years, and became the Father of an Eremitick life, wherein he educated all thoſe Diſciples that reſorted to him. After whoſe Example other Orders were ſet up. About the time of the Wars in *Paleſtine*, his Body was tranſlated from *Conſtantinople* to *Mota*, (now called *Saint Antony*) a Town in the Province of *Vlennoys* in *France*, where it was honourably laid up in a Church built to his memory, and became famous for miraculous Cures. Among which, *Gaſto*, a Nobleman of that Province, and his Son *Girond*, being heal'd of a mortal Plague, dedicated themſelves and all that they had to Saint *Antony*, wholly devoting themſelves to the curing and attending of the Sick that came thither. To whom ſhortly after eight more joyned themſelves, who combined into a Society. This was about the year 1121. Their Order was confirmed by ſeveral Popes, eſpecially *Boniface* the Eighth, *Anno* 1297. who preſcribed unto them Rules, and conferred upon them their Privileges. They obſerve the Rule of Saint *Auguſtine*'s Order; and as the peculiar and diſtinguiſhing Badge of their Order, wear about their Necks the letter T in Gold or Silver hanging upon their Breaſts, and carry a little Bell about with them.

The Monks of this Order had onely one Convent in *Scotland*, at *Leith*; but who was the Founder thereof, I cannot learn.

The *Carthuſians* were inſtituted by Saint *Bruno*, a Native of *Colein*, who being a *Pariſian* Doctour of Divinity, and a Canon of *Rheims*, abandoned the World, and with ſix Aſſociats began his auſtere Eremitical courſe of life on the *Carthuſian* Mountains, in the Dioceſe of *Gratianopolis*, with the Licence of *Hugh* then Biſhop thereof. This *Bruno* flouriſhed under Pope *Urban* the Second, and died *Anno Chriſti* 1101. King *James* the Firſt did bring the *Carthuſians* into *Scotland*, and built them a Convent in *Perth*, (known afterwards by the name of *Charter-houſe*,) about the year 1430.

FRom *Monks* we proceed to *FRIERS.* Theſe were differenced from Monks, in that Monks were confined to their Cloiſters; whilſt more liberty was allowed to Friers to go about, and preach in neighbouring Pariſhes: as alſo Monks had nothing in propriety, but all in common; Friers had nothing in propriety nor in common, but being Mendicants,

Mendicants, begg'd all their ſubſiſtence from the Charity of others. But they met with very bountifull Benefactours; and in *Scotland*, when their Neſts were pull'd down, were too rich to profeſs Poverty.

The *Dominicans*, or *Black Friers*, called alſo *Prædicatores*, *Preaching Friers*, were inſtituted by Saint *Dominick*, a *Spaniard*, *Anno* 1206. and confirmed by Pope *Honorius* the Third, *Anno Chriſti* 1216.

The *Dominicans* had their Convents

At
1. *Wigton*,
2. *Air*,
3. *Glaſgow*,
4. *Edinburgh*,
5. *Perth*,
6. *Dundee*,
7. *Striveling*,
8. *Monroſs*,

At
9. *Cowper* of *Fife*,
10. *Aberdene*,
11. *Elgin*,
12. *Innerneſs*,
13. *Saint Andrews*,
14. *Haddington*,
15. *Jedburgh*,
16. *Dumfreis*,

At
17. *Cowper* of *Angus*,
18. *Innerkeithing*,
19. *Dyſert*,
20. *Linlithgow*,
21. *Kingborn*,
22. *Forres*,
23. *Selkirk*.

The *Franciſcans*, or *Gray Friers*, called alſo *Minorits*, were inſtituted by Saint *Francis*, an *Italian*, about the year of our Lord 1198. and confirmed by Pope *Innocent* the Third. His Rule preſcribed Chaſtity, Obedience, Poverty, much Faſting, and other Auſterities, to all that ſhould be admitted of that Order. The *Franciſcans* are, *Minores tam Obſervantes, quàm Conventuales.*

The Conventuals had their Houſes

At
1. *Roxburgh*,
2. *Dumfreis*,

At
3. *Haddington*,
4. *Innerkeithing*,

At
5. *Lanerick*,
6. *Dundee*.

The Friers Obſervant had their Monaſteries

At
1. *Edinburgh*,
2. *Striveling*,
3. *Air*,

At
4. *Glaſgow*,
5. *Saint Andrews*,
6. *Perth*,

At
7. *Aberdene*,
8. *Elgin*.

The *Carmelite* Friers had their beginning at, and name from, Mount *Carmel* in *Syria*, being inſtituted by *Almericus* Patriarch of *Antioch*, *Anno* 1122. They are alſo called *White Friers*, and had their Convents

At
1. *Dumbar*,
2. *Linlithgow*,
3. *Tillilume*,

At
4. *Queens-ferry*,
5. *Aberdene*,

At
6. *Irwing*,
7. *Bamff*.

The *Trinity* Friers, or *Mathurins*, follow. Theſe were alſo called *Robertines*, and *De Redemptione Captivorum*, whoſe work was to beg mony of well-diſpoſed people for Ranſoming of Chriſtian Captives from the Slavery of the *Turks*.

Theſe Friers had their Houſes

At
1. *Falle*,
2. *Houſtoun*,
3. *Dornoch*,

At
4. *Cromarty*,
5. *Scotland-well*,

At
6. *Aberdene*,
7. *Peeblis*.

I can give no account concerning the ſeveral Orders of *NUNS* in *Scotland*.

Their Convents were,

1. The Priory of *North-Berwick*, in *Lothian*, founded by *Duncan* Earl of *Fife*.
2. The Priory of *Haddington*, in *Lothian*, founded by *Ada* Counteſs of *Northumberland*, Wife to Prince *Henry*, onely Son of King *David* the Firſt.
3. The Priory of *Saint Bothans*, in *Lammer-moor*, founded by *Chriſtiana* Counteſs of *March*.
4. The Priory of *Monuel*, in *Lothian*, founded by King *Malcolme* the Fourth.
5. The Priory of *Coldſtream*, in *Mers*, founded by the Counteſs of *March*.
6. The Priory of *Eccles*, in *Mers*, founded by King *David* the Firſt.

The

The *Gray* Siſters had their Houſes

At 1. *Dundee*, | 2. *Aberdene*, | 3. *Sheens* near *Edinburgh*.

What kind of Monks were in the following Monaſteries, I have not as yet learned.

1. The Monaſtery of *Abernethy*, in *Strath-Jerne*, founded by *Caranachus*, the——King of the *Picts*.
2. The Monaſtery of *Saint Andrew de heugh*, founded by King *Conſtantine* the Second.
3. The Abbey of *Soutre*, in *Lothian*, founded by King *Malcolm* the Fourth.
4. The Priory of *Cannabie*, in *Eskdail*.
5. The Priory of *Star-inch*, in *Lewis*, founded by *Maclewid* Baron of *Lewis*.
6. The Priory of *Rowadill* in *Harrigh*, founded by *Maclewid* Baron of *Harrigh*.
7. The Priory of *Inchmahomo*, in *Perth-ſhire*.
8. The Monaſtery of *Elbottle*, a Cell belonging to *South Berwick*.
9. The Priory of *Gulane*, in *Lothian*, a Cell belonging to *South Berwick*, founded by King *David* the Firſt.
10. The Priory of *Aberdowr*, in *Fife*.

Thus much concerning Monks and Friers.

BEſides the Convents of *Regulars*, there were Colledges erected for *SECULAR PRIESTS*, and amply endowed with Revenues. The chief perſon of the Colledge of Secular Canons was called the *Provoſt*, and the Colledge it ſelf the *Provoſtry*. Let us take a view of them.

1. The Colledge of *Bothwell*, in *Clidsdail*, founded by *Archbald* the Firſt, Earl of *Douglas*. It was before a Cloiſter of Nuns.
2. The Colledge of *Linclowden*, in *Nithsdail*, founded by the ſame *Archbald*.
3. The Colledge of *Bothans*, in *Lothian*, founded by *William Hay* Baron of *Teſter*.
4. The Provoſtry of *Minniboll*, in *Carrick*, founded by Sir *Gilbert Kennedy* Knight.
5. The Colledge of *Dumbar*, in *Lothian*, founded by *George* Earl of *March*.
6. The Colledge of *Carnwath*, in *Clidsdail*, founded by *Thomas* Lord *Summervile*.
7. The Colledge of *Methuen*, in *Strath-Jerne*, founded by *Walter Stewart* Earl of *Athol*.
8. The Provoſtry of *Dalkeith*, in *Lothian*, founded by *James Douglas*, the ſecond Earl of *Morton*.
9. The Provoſtry of *Fowlis*, in *Angus*, founded by *Andrew Gray* of *Fowlis*.
10. The Colledge of *Kilmund*, in *Cowal*, founded by Sir *Duncan Campbell* Knight.
11. The Provoſtry of *Dirlton*, in *Lothian*, founded by Sir *Walter Haliburton* of *Dirlton*.
12. The Colledge of *Roſſeline*, in *Lothian*, founded by *William Sinclair* Earl of *Orkney*.
13. The Provoſtry of *Dunglas*, in *Mers*, founded by *Alexander Hume* Lord *Hume*.
14. The King's Colledge of *Striveling*, founded by King *James* the Third.
15. *Trinity* Colledge in *Edinburgh*, founded by *Mary*, Widow of King *James* the Second.
16. The Provoſtry of *Reſtalrig*, in *Lothian*, founded by King *James* the Fourth.
17. The Provoſtry of *Seaton*, in *Lothian*, founded by the Lord *Seaton*.
18. The Provoſtry of *Coſtorphine*, in *Lothian*, founded by the Baron of *Coſtorphine Forreſter*.
19. The Colledge of *Creighton*, in *Lothian*, founded by the Earl of *Bothwell Hepburn*.
20. The Provoſtry of *Sempill*, in *Ranfrew-ſhire*, founded by the Lord *Sempill*.
21. The Colledge of *Kilmawers*, in *Cunninghame*, founded by the Earl of *Glencarn*.
22. The Colledge of *Hamilton*, in *Clidsdail*, founded by the Lord *Hamilton*.
23. The Colledge of *Dumbarton*, in *Lennox*, founded by one of the Counteſſes of *Lennox*.
24. The Provoſtry of *Tillibarden*, in *Strath-Jerne*, founded by the Baron of *Tillibarden Murray*.
25. The Provoſtry of *Tayne*, in *Roſs*, founded by King *James* the Fourth.
26. The Provoſtry of *Abernethie*, in *Strath-Jerne*, founded by one of the Earls of *Douglas*.

The chief Church in great Towns was a Collegiate-Church; as *Saint Giles* in *Edinburgh*, &c.

LAST of all follow the *KNIGHTS TEMPLARS.*
This Order was inſtituted by Pope *Gelaſius*, about the year of our Lord 1120. Their Office and Vow was, to defend the Temple and the Holy Sepulchre at *Jeruſalem*, to entertain Chriſtian Strangers that came thither for Devotion, and to guard them in ſafety when they went to viſit the places of the Holy Land. Their Habit was a White Cloak, with a Red Croſs, and a Sword girt about them. They were ſuppreſſed by Pope *Clemens* the Fifth, about the year 1310. and their Lands were (by a General Council held at *Vienna*) conferr'd on the Knights of the Order of *Saint John of Jeruſalem*, called alſo *Joannites*, and after Knights of the *Rhodes*, and laſtly of *Malta*, where they live at this day.

The *Templars* and their Succeſſours (ſpoken of before) had onely one Houſe in *Scotland*, which was the Hoſpital of *Saint Germans* in *Lothian*. This Houſe was diſſolved *Anno* 1494. and the greateſt part of its Revenues by King *James* the Fourth conferr'd upon the King's Colledge of *Aberdene*, then newly founded by Biſhop *William Elphingſton*.

Though I cannot give an account in what year every particular Monaſtery in *Scotland* was founded, yet their general Diſſolution was about the year 1560.

There was alſo a Convent of *Red Friers* at the mouth of *Teviot* near *Kelſo*; but by whom built, I cannot learn.

CHAP. III.

The UNIVERSITIES of *SCOTLAND.*

THere are four Univerſities in *Scotland*,
SAINT ANDREWS, *GLASGOW*, } *ABERDENE*, *EDINBURGH.*

The Univerſitie of SAINT ANDREWS

WAS founded by Biſhop *Henry Wardlaw*, *Anno Chriſti* 1412. It is endowed with very ample Privileges.

The Archbiſhops of *Saint Andrews* are perpetual Chancellours thereof.

The Rector is choſen yearly, and by the Statutes of the Univerſitie he ought to be one of the three Principals. His Power is the ſame with that of the Vice-chancellour of *Oxford* or *Cambridge*.

There are in this Univerſitie three Colledges; *viz.* *SAINT SALVATOR'S*, *SAINT LEONARD'S*, *NEW COLLEDGE.*

SAINT SALVATOR'S Colledge.

James Kennedy, Biſhop of *Saint Andrews*, founded this Colledge, built the Edifice, furniſhed it with coſtly Ornaments, and provided ſufficient Revenues for the maintenance of the Maſters and Profeſſours.

Perſons endowed at the Foundation were,
A Doctour, A Bachelour, A Licenciate } of Divinitie;
Four Profeſſours of Philoſophy, who are called *Regents*;
Eight poor Scholars, called *Burſars*.

Bene-

Benefactours.

I can give little or no account of the Benefactours.
The Earl of *Caſſils* hath founded a Profeſſour of Humanitie to teach the *Latin* tongue.
George Martyn cieled the great Hall.

Preſent Profeſſours.

George Weemis, Doctour of Divinity, Provoſt.
James Rymer, *George Thomſon*, *Edward Thomſon*, *James Straehan*, } Profeſſours of Philoſophy.

The Arms of *Saint Salvator*'s Colledge are the Globe and Saint *Salvator*'s Croſs.

SAINT LEONARD'S Colledge

Was founded by *John Hepburn*, Prior of *Saint Andrews*, *Anno* 152—.

Perſons endowed are,

A Principal or Warden,
Four Profeſſours of Philoſophy,
Eight poor Scholars.

Benefactours.

Of theſe I can give no account.
The Priory of *Portmuck* is annexed to this Colledge.
And lately, the Parſonage of *Kinkell* in *Aberdeneſhire*.

Preſent Profeſſours.

James Weemis, Doctour of Divinity, and Dean of *Saint Andrews*, Principal.
William Sanders, *Alexander Skene*, *Alexander Grant*, } Profeſſours of Philoſophy.

NEW COLLEDGE

Was founded by *James Beaton*, Archbiſhop, *Anno* 153—.

The Profeſſours and Scholars endowed are of Divinity; for no Philoſophy is taught in this Colledge.

Preſent Profeſſours.

Walter Comrie, Doctour and Profeſſour of Divinity, Principal.
David Faulconar, Profeſſour of Divinity.

There was lately founded in the Univerſitie of *Saint Andrews* a Profeſſour of Mathematicks.

The preſent Rectour of the Univerſitie is *Andrew Bruce*, Doctour of Divinitie, Archdeacon of *Saint Andrews*.

The ſhort and bad Account which I have given of this Univerſitie proceeds meerly from want of Information.

Learned men and Writers.

John Mayor, Provoſt of *Saint Salvator*'s, a perſon, according to the Learning of thoſe Times, very famous. His Hiſtory of the *Scotiſh* Nation is not ſo much eſteemed, being very ſhort, and in the ſtyle and way of writing Scholaſtical and Quodlibetical. He wrote alſo on the Maſter of the Sentences: but ſee his Character page 68. He flouriſhed about the year 1520.

Andrew Melvill, Profeſſour of Divinitie in the *New Colledge*, a man well ſeen in the *Hebrew* Language and the Rabbinical writings. He was the firſt who kindled the great Combuſtions in this Church, by introducing the Diſcipline of *Geneva* amongſt us, as may be more fully ſeen in the foregoing Hiſtory.

John Baron, Doctour and Professour of Divinitie in the *New Colledge*, was a person of great Worth and Learning, and of great Candour. He died in the time of our late Combustions.

Sir *John Wedderburn* was a Professour of Philosophy in this Universitie; but that was too narrow a place for so great a Person, who became since so celebrated for his great Learning and skill in Physick: and though his infirmities and great age forced him to retire from publick practice and business, yet his fame attracts all the Nation to him, and his noble Hospitality and kindness to all men that are learned and vertuous makes his Conversation no less loved then his Advice is desired.

Samuel Rutherfurd, Professour of Divinitie in the *New Colledge*, was very famous in those Times, for quickness and subtilty in disputing and writing. He was judged to be very devout: he wrote *Exercitationes de Gratia*, and *Disputationes de Providentia*: he was a wonderfull Assertour of the *Supralapsarian Hypothesis*: he wrote also many Books in *English*; some Controversial, as *the Divine right of Presbytery*, others pieces of Devotion and Sermons: he wrote also a Seditious Book, condemned by Law, about the Power of the King, and the Priviledges of the People, called *Lex Rex*. He died *1661*.

Alexander Colvill, Doctour and Professour of Divinitie in the *New Colledge*: he was before Professour at *Sedan*. He was learned in the *Hebrew*, and was a great Textuary, and well seen in Divinitie. He died about the year *1664*.

James Wood, Professour of Divinitie, and Provost of *Saint Salvator*'s, was a person both judicious and wise, as also of considerable Learning: he wrote a Book against Independency: he died about the year *1664*.

John Johnston, Professour of Divinitie in the *New Colledge*, wrote a Paraphrase of the *Psalms*, and other most excellent Poems, and for his skill in the *Latin* tongue and Poesie was second to none in his time: he flourished about the year *1610*.

David Calderwood, a man of great reading and study, but very unhappy in his way of expressing himself, both which appeared in his *Altare Damascenum*. He was at first very factious, and banished the Kingdom by King *James*; yet was afterwards much neglected by that violent Party, who judged him too moderate, though from his Book none would imagine him guilty of it.

James Durham, a Gentleman of a good Family and learned, was bred in this famous University: he wrote a judicious Book of *Scandal*, with good Learning in it: there are also Expositions of his upon the *Revelation*, and on the *Song of Solomon*, and the *Ten Commandments*, all published since his death.

George Gillespie was also bred here, who was a very pregnant young man, had great freedome of expression and much boldness, which raised him to make a very considerable figure among the Covenanters. He had some good Learning, but was very factious: he wrote against the Ceremonies, and many pieces against the *Erastians*. He died *An. 1649*.

James Gregory, Professour of the Mathematicks in this University, was a person of most extraordinary Learning in those Sciences. He had a strange faculty of resolving the hardest Problems, and seems to have found a *Non plus ultrà* in Geometry. He was Fellow of the Royal Society, and much admired both in *England*, *France* and *Italy*, where he travelled; but lost both his eyes, and soon after died, *1674*.

In this Universitie many of the chief Nobility are bred, among whom none has done greater honour to *Saint Leonard*'s Colledge, where he was bred, then his Grace the Duke of *Lauderdail*: to whom as Learning seemed entailed, (his Family for four Descents having been most famed for Learning of any of their Quality;) so he received those impressions in this Universitie, that, being since much improved, have rendered him so eminent for Learning; of which onely my Subject leading me to speak, I shall say nothing of his other extraordinary Qualities.

Archbald Lord *Napier* of *Merchiston* was a profound Scholar, and of great worth. His *Logarithms* have rendered him famous throughout the whole world: he wrote also an Exposition on the *Revelation*. He died *162*—.

Sir *Robert Murray*, a great Promoter and Fellow of the Royal Society, was a person of wonderfull abilities, vast apprehensions, great depth of Judgment, and universally knowing in every thing, but more particularly in the Mathematicks. He was a great Ornament to the Age he lived in, and an honour to his Country. He died *Anno 1674*.

The

The Univerſitie of GLASGOW

WAS founded *Auſpiciis, Pietate & Benignitate Eximii Principis, Jacobi Secundi, Scotorum Regis Sereniſſimi; indulgentiam faciente, & jus ac facultatem Studii Generalis fanciente, Nicolao Quinto, Pontifice Romano; ejus Erectionem & Conſtitutionem magno labore & ſumptibus procurante Reverendo Antiſtite Gulielmo Turnbullo, Epiſcopo Glaſguenſi.*

The words of the Bull are, *Ut Studium Generale vigeat tam in Theologia ac Jure Canonico & Civili, quàm Artibus & qualibet alia Facultate; quódque Doctores & Magiſtri ibidem omnibus & ſingulis Privilegiis, Libertatibus, Honoribus, Immunitatibus, Exemptionibus, per Sedem Apoſtolicam vel alios quomodolibet Magiſtris, Doctoribus & Studentibus, in Studio noſtræ Civitatis Cononienſis conceſſis, gaudeant & utantur.*

The Perſons founded were, a Rector, a Dean of Facultie, a Principal or Warden, who was to teach Theologie, three Profeſſours to teach Philoſophy. Afterwards ſome Clergy-men profeſſed the Laws here, being invited to that Profeſſion rather by the commodity of a Collegiate life, and the Immunities of the Univerſitie, then by any conſiderable Salary. King *James* the Sixth, *Anno* 1577. did eſtabliſh Twelve perſons in the Colledge; *viz.* a Principal, three Profeſſours of Philoſophy called Regents, four Scholars called Burſars, an *OEconomus* or Proviſor, who furniſheth the Table with proviſions, the Principal's ſervant, a *Janitor*, and a Cook.

Benefactours.

The Kings of *Scotland* have been great Benefactours to this Univerſitie.

King *James* the Second, the Founder of it, did beſtow conſiderable Revenues, and endue it with many Privileges and Immunities. The words of the Letter under the Great Seal 12. *Kal. Maii* 1453. are, *Omnes & ſingulos Rectores qui pro tempore fuerint, Facultatum Decanos, Procuratores Nationum, Regentes, Magiſtros & Scholares in hac Univerſitate ſtudentes, ſub noſtra firma pace & cuſtodia, defenſione & manutenentia ſuſcipimus; eoſdemque Rectores, &c. ab omnibus tributis, exactionibus, taxationibus, collectis, vigiliis, cuſtodiis, eximimus, & poſtea eximendos ſtatuimus.*

The ſame Privileges were confirmed by King *James* the Third, *Anno* 1472. by King *James* the Fourth, 1509. by King *James* the Fifth, 1522. and by Queen *Mary*, 1547.

About the time of the Reformation, the Univerſitie was almoſt brought to deſolation, and had been ruined, had not King *James* the Sixth, in his Minority, reſtored it by his Royal Bounty and munificence. He confirmed all its Privileges, and beſtowed upon it the Tithes of the Church of *Govan*, *Anno* 1577. Afterwards he ratified all the former Acts made in favour of the Univerſitie, and made ſome new Donations, *Anno* 1617.

King *Charles* the Firſt did ratifie all the old Privileges, and beſtowed money for repairing the Fabrick.

King *Charles* the Second, by the advice of the Eſtates of Parliament, gave alſo money for the ſame purpoſe.

Biſhop *William Turnbull*, by whoſe procurement the Pope's Bull was obtained, was very liberal to the Colledge, beſtowing upon it both Lands and Revenues; and ſo were ſeveral of the Biſhops and Archbiſhops who ſucceeded him.

The Citie of *Glaſgow* were alſo Benefactours to the Colledge.

The Ground on which the Colledge ſtands, with a Field adjacent thereunto, was the donation of *James* Lord *Hamilton*.

Since the Reformation, ſundry private men have given conſiderable ſumms of money towards the maintenance of poor Scholars or Burſars; as *William Struthers*, *Zachary Boyd*, *Thomas Crawford*, Miniſters.

Others have beſtowed money for repairing the Fabrick, as *Alexander Boyd*, *Matthew Wilſon*, Miniſters.

James Law, Archbiſhop of *Glaſgow*, was very bountifull to the Colledge; for he much augmented the Revenues thereof, and beſtowed many choice Books, which are in the Library.

William Earl of *Dundonald*, *Anno* 1672. gave about 1000 pounds ſterling towards the maintenance of Burſars.

John Snell hath of late beſtowed 6000 Marks *Scotiſh* for enriching the Library, and adorning the Fabrick.

The Archbiſhops of *Glaſgow* are perpetual Chancellours of the Univerſitie. The Rectour is choſen once every year. *David Cadyow*, Canon of *Glaſgow*, was the firſt Rectour; and *William Elphingſton*, Official of *Glaſgow*, afterwards Biſhop of *Aberdene*, was the firſt Dean of Facultie.

Principals.

1454. *David Bineh* firſt Principal.

His Succeſſours are not known, becauſe the old Records and Regiſters of the Colledge were either deſtroyed or taken away at the Reformation.

1577. *Andrew Melvin.*
1580. *Thomas Smeton.*
1600. *Patrick Sharp.*
1615. *Robert Boyd* of *Trochrig.*
1622. *John Cameron.*
1626. *John Strang*, Doctour of Divinitie.
1650. *Robert Ramſay:* he lived but a month after his Inſtalment.
1653. *Patrick Gilleſpie.*
1660. *Robert Bailie.*
1662. *Edward Wright*, preſent Principal.

Profeſſours of Divinitie.

The Principals taught Theologie till *Anno* 1640. at which time there was a Salarie ſettled for maintenance of a Profeſſour of Divinitie.

1640. *David Dickſon.*
1649. *Robert Bailie.*
1660. *John Young.*
1668. *Gilbert Burnet.*
1674. *David Liddell*, preſent Profeſſour of Divinitie.

There is not a Coat of Arms peculiar to this Univerſitie, but they uſe the Arms of the Citie of *Glaſgow.*

Preſent Profeſſours.

Sir *William Fleming* of *Ferm*, Rectour.
Doctour *Matthew Briſban*, Dean of Facultie.
Edward Wright, Principal or Warden.
David Liddell, Profeſſour of Theologie.
William Blair, *Thomas Nicolſon*, *John Tran*, *John Boyd*, } Profeſſours of Philoſophy.

Learned men and Writers.

John Sharp, Doctour and Profeſſour of Divinitie, a man well learned, and a good Textuary.

John Cameron, Principal, of whom I need ſay no more, but that he was the Great *Cameron* ſo well known to the World by his excellent Prelections on the New Teſtament. He acquired ſo much fame in *France*, where he was Profeſſour of Divinitie in *Saumur*, that King *James* brought him to *Scotland*, hoping that his Learning and Worth would have had ſome effects on the Puritans: but he finding them untractable, went back to *France*, where he lived and died in great eſteem.

Robert Boyd, Principal, was a very excellent Perſon, and of conſiderable Learning: he wrote a large Commentary on the *Epheſians.*

John Strang, Doctour of Divinity, Principal, a man of great Parts, extraordinary Subtilty, and of a moſt ſolid Reaſon, as appears by his excellent Books *De voluntate Dei in actibus humanis*, and *De Scriptura Sacra.*

David Dickſon, Profeſſour of Divinitie, a man wonderfully eſteemed and reverenced for his Piety by the Covenanters, not unlearned: he wrote a Commentary on S. *Matthew*'s Goſpel, on the *Pſalms*, and the Epiſtles to the *Romans* and *Hebrews*; alſo a Book of Practical Divinitie, called *Therapeutica Sacra*, which he wrote in *Latin.*

Robert

Robert Bailie, Profeſſour of Divinity, and afterwards Principal, a learned and modeſt man: though he publiſhed ſome very violent Writings, yet thoſe flowed rather from the inſtigation of other perſons, then his own inclinations. He has left a great evidence of his Diligence and Learning in his *Opus Chronologicum*.

Alexander Nubet and *James Ferguſon*, two Miniſters much eſteemed, were bred in this Univerſity: they wrote each of them Commentaries on ſome of the Epiſtles.

George Hutchinſon was alſo bred here, who was accounted one of the greateſt Preachers of the Presbyterian party, and was a Learned man: he wrote on the Twelve *Minor Prophets*, on *Job*, and on the Goſpel of Saint *John*. He died *Anno* 1674.

George Buchanan was a perſon that deſerves a higher Character then I can give him: but it is done to ſuch advantage in the foregoing Hiſtory, that I muſt referre the Reader to it, page 325.

The Univerſitie of ABERDENE.

IN the Reign of King *Alexander* the Second, *Anno* 121— there was a *Studium Generale in Collegio Canonicorum*, where there were Profeſſours and Doctours of Divinitie, and of the Canon and Civil Laws, and many Learned men have flouriſhed therein.

King *James* the Fourth, and *William Elphingſton*, Biſhop of *Aberdene*, procured from Pope *Alexander* the Sixth the Privilege of an Univerſitie in *Aberdene*, *Anno Chriſti* 1494. It is endowed with as ample Privileges as any Univerſitie in Chriſtendom; and particularly the Foundation relates to the Privileges of *Paris* and *Bononia*, but hath no reference to *Oxford* or *Cambridge*, becauſe of the Wars between *Scotland* and *England* at that time. The Privileges were afterwards confirmed by Pope *Julius* the Second, *Clement* the Seventh, *Leo* the Tenth, and *Paul* the Second; and by the Succeſſours of King *James* the Fourth.

The Biſhop of *Aberdene* is perpetual Chancellour of this Univerſitie, and hath power to viſit in his own perſon, and to reform Abuſes: and although he be not a Doctour of Divinitie, yet the Foundation gives him power of conferring that Degree.

The Office of Vicechancellour reſides in the Official or Commiſſary of *Aberdene*.

The Rectour, who is choſen yearly, with the aſſiſtence of his four Aſſeſſours is to take notice of Abuſes, *&c.* in the Univerſitie, and to make a return thereof to the Chancellour. If one of the Maſters happen to be Rectour, then is his power devolved upon the Vicechancellour.

The Colledge was founded by Biſhop *William Elphingſton*, *Anno* 1500. and was called the *King's Colledge*, becauſe King *James* the Fourth took upon him and his Succeſſours the ſpecial Protection of it.

Perſons endowed were,

A Doctour of { Theologie, who was Principal;
the Canon Law;
the Civil Law;
Phyſick;

A Profeſſour of Humanity to teach Grammar;
A Subprincipal to teach Philoſophy;
A Cantor;
A Sacriſt;
Six Students of Divinitie;
Three Students of the Laws;
Thirteen Students of Philoſophy;
An Organiſt;
Five Singing-boys, who were Students of Humanitie.

Benefactours.

Biſhop *William Elphingſton*, the Founder, built moſt part of the Fabrick, furniſhed the great Steeple with ten Bells, gave many coſtly Ornaments, as Hangings, Books, *&c.*

King *James* the Fourth beſtowed upon the Colledge the Rents of the Hoſpital of *Saint Germans* in *Lothian*, whereof the Tithes of the Pariſhes of *Aberluthnot* in *Mernis*, of *Glenmuik* and *Glengairden* in *Mar*, are a part; as alſo the Tithes of the Pariſhes of *Slanes* and *Furvie* in *Buchan*.

King

King *James* the Sixth beſtowed upon it the Rents of the *Carmelite* Friers of *Bamff*, the Chaplainries of *Weſthall* and *Fallowroull*.

King *Charles* the Firſt gave to the Colledge two parts of the Revenues of the Biſhoprick of *Aberdene*, ſo long as the See ſhould remain vacant, *Anno* 1641. Upon which Donation, eight Burſars more were endowed, and the Univerſitie was called the *Caroline* Univerſitie.

King *Charles* the Second, by the advice of the Eſtates of Parliament, did beſtow upon it, *Anno* 1672. the Stipends of all thoſe Churches which ſhould happen to be vacant within the Dioceſes of *Aberdene*, *Murray*, *Roſs*, and *Cathnes*, and that for ſeven years following the date of the Act.

Gawin Dumbar, Biſhop of *Aberdene*, built the South-quarter of the Colledge, and the houſes belonging to the Prebendaries, and did perfect whatſoever Biſhop *Elphingſton* left unfiniſhed.

William Stewart, Biſhop of *Aberdene*, built the Library, Chapter-houſe, Veſtry-houſe, a School, and Chambers for the Chaplains.

Duncan Sherar, Parſon of *Clat*, gave certain Lands towards the maintenance of Burſars.

Nicolaus Hay, Profeſſour of the Civil Law, and Official of *Aberdene*, gave maintenance to Burſars.

Robert Maitland, Dean of *Aberdene*, procured the annexation of the Deanry to the Colledge, 1579.

Walter Stewart, Principal, procured the annexation of his Rectory of *Methlick* to the Colledge.

Sir *Thomas Burnet* of *Leyis* endowed three Burſars.

James Wat, Rectour of *Snaith* in *Yorkſhire*, gave certain Lands towards the maintenance of a Student of Divinitie.

Alexander Reid, Doctour of Phyſick, left in legacy to the Colledge two hundred pounds of *Engliſh* money: he alſo left his Books to the Library.

John Forbes, Doctour and Profeſſour of Divinitie, did purchaſe two houſes, and left the one for the accommodation of his Succeſſours Profeſſours of Divinitie, and the other for the uſe of the Cantor.

The following perſons left their Books to the Library.

Andrew Strachan, Doctour and Profeſſour of Divinitie.

George Clerk, a Miniſter.

Thomas Garden.

George Anderſon.

Sir *Francis Gordon.*

Alexander Blackhall, Student of Divinitie, reſident at *London.*

Thomas Mercer, Burgeſs of *Aberdene.*

Principals.

150—. *Hector Boeth*, or *Boyes*, (deſcended from the *Boeths* of *Panbride* in *Angus*,) born in *Dundee*, and bred up in Letters in the Univerſitie of *Paris*, was the firſt Principal. Beſides his Hiſtory of the *Scots*, he wrote the Lives of the Biſhops of *Aberdene.*

153—. *William Hay*, Subprincipal, was his Succeſſour.

1552. *John Biſſait* continued ſix years, and reſigned his place (becauſe of his infirmitie proceeding from long ſickneſs) to

1558. *Alexander Anderſon*, Subprincipal, who was alſo Parſon of *Tyrie*, and Vicar of *Kinkell.* This man was a great Scholar, and a ſubtil Diſputant, but no great friend to the Colledge. For the hatred he bare to the Reformed Religion, he alienated ſome of the Colledge-Revenues, deſtroyed many of its Writings and Evidences, whereby many Lands and other Rents belonging to *Saint Germans* are quite loſt; ſold the Ornaments, Books, and other Furniture belonging to the Colledge. Commendable he was in one thing; for when ſome of the Reformers would have taken away the Lead and Bells, *repulit vim ferro.* He was afterwards turned out, and the Place conferred upon

1569. *Alexander Arbuthnot*, (Brother to the Baron of *Arbuthnot*,) Parſon of *Arbuthnot* and *Logy Buchan*, a modeſt, learned, and pious Divine.

1584. *Walter Stewart*, Subprincipal, was his Succeſſour, a very hopefull perſon, taken away in the thirty-ſixth year of his age.

1593. Upon his death, *David Rait*, (of the Houſe of *Halgreen* in the *Mernis*,) Subprincipal,

principal, was preferred to the place. He continued Principal fortie two years.

1634. To him ſucceeded *William Leſlie*, Doctour of Divinitie, Subprincipal, a man of great Learning. In his time, *Anno* 1634. a ſtorm of wind beat down the top of the great Steeple, which afterwards was built more ſtately, conſiſting of four Arches ſupporting a Crown with a Globe and Croſs. Principal *Leſlie* was for his Loyalty thruſt out by the Covenanters, and in his room was elected

1640. *William Guild*, Doctour of Divinitie, Miniſter in *Aberdene*, and one of the Chaplains to King *Charles* the Firſt; a Learned and worthy perſon. He built the Tradeſmens Hoſpital in *Aberdene*, left conſiderable Legacies to the Poor, and bequeathed his Books to the Library of *Saint Andrews*.

Anno 1649. the General Aſſembly gave a Commiſſion to ſome Miniſters and Lay-Elders to reform the Colledge, and to expell the Malignants.

Perſons thruſt out.

Doctour *William Guild*, Principal;
Alexander Middleton, Subprincipal;
Patrick Gordon, *George Middleton*, } Profeſſours of Philoſophy.

Perſons put in.

The Commiſſioners at that time did not unanimouſly agree whom to put in; and conſidering (Winter drawing near) that the Colledge could not be well governed, unleſs there were a Principal or Subprincipal, therefore they ordered the Subprincipal to continue, till his place were ſupplied by another. Shortly after, the Maſters reſtored the Principal (in deſpite of all oppoſition) to his place. But *Anno* 1651. General *Monk* ſent five Colonels to reform the Coledge; Colonel *Fenwick*, *Moſeley*, *Owen*, *Duborough*, and *Smith*. At this Reformation both Principal and Subprincipal were again turned out: *Gilbert Rewle* was ſubſtituted in the room of the latter, and the place of the former was conferred upon

1652. *John Row*, an Independent Miniſter in *Aberdene*, a perſon well ſeen in the *Latin* and *Greek* Languages, and not ill in the *Hebrew*. In his time, *Anno* 1657. was laid the foundation of the New work in the North-Eaſt corner of the Colledge, of ſix ſtories high, conſiſting of twenty four Chambers with Chimneys and Conveniences, a School, and a Bulliard-houſe. The Money that built it was given by the Maſters, and other well-diſpoſed perſons, whoſe Names are written in a Regiſter called *Album amicorum Collegii Regii Aberdonenſis*. Mr. *Row* continued Principal till *Anno* 1661.

At which time *William Rait*, Miniſter at *Brichen*, was preferred to the place. He ſtayed onely a year, and returned to *Brichen*.

1662. *Alexander Middleton*, Miniſter in *Old Aberdene*, and Subprincipal, of whom before, ſucceeded him.

Profeſſours of Divinitie.

The Profeſſour of Divinitie was founded by the Biſhop, Synod, and Colledge of *Aberdene*, *Anno* 162—. The firſt Profeſſour was

162—. *John Forbes*, Doctour of Divinity, a moſt pious, peaceable and learned Divine. He continued till the year 163—. and being by the Magiſtrates of *Aberdene* choſen to be one of the Miniſters of the Town, left for his Succeſſour

1634. *Andrew Strachan*, Doctour of Divinity, who lived little above a year after his Inſtalment.

1635. Doctour *Forbes* was choſen Profeſſour again, and continued till for his Loyalty he was thruſt out by the Covenanters, *Anno* 1639. Shortly after he went over into *Holland*, where he publiſhed his *Inſtructiones Hiſtorico-Theologicæ*, and returning home died in his houſe of *Corſe*, *Anno* 165—.

164—. *William Douglas*, Miniſter at *Forgue*, ſucceeded Doctour *Forbes*. He died *Anno* 1665.

1673. *Henry Scougal*, Parſon of *Achterleſs*, was after ſome years Vacancy preferred to the place.

The Election of the Rectour, Dean of Facultie, Profeſſour of the Oriental Languages, Profeſſours of Philoſophy, *Janitor*, &c. is by the major part of the Maſters: but the Principal and the reſt of the Prebendaries are choſen not onely by the major part, but alſo by four *Procuratores Nationum*. In all the Elections the Foundation gives the Principal one great Privilege: *Volumus enim ut in omnibus hiſce Electionibus, Principalis habeat vocem*

Nominativam, *Electivam*, & *Concluſivam*: which ſeems to be a Negative voice inherent in him.

If a Place be vacant, a Burſar (*Alumnus*) is to be preferred before any other, if he be ſufficiently qualified.

If a vacant Place be not filled within one month, then it falls to the Chancellour *Jure devoluto*, who preſents one for that time.

The *Procuratores Nationum* their having a voice in the Elections, imports the like to be in the Scholars, from whom they derive their power of voting. The Scholars are divided into four Claſſes, according to the number of the Dioceſes or Provinces wherein they live. The Provinces are theſe.

1. *Provincia Aberdonenſis* contains the Shires of *Aberdene* and *Bamff*.
2. *Provincia Moravienſis* includes all thoſe Countries that lie on the North ſide of the River *Spey*.
3. *Provincia Anguſienſis* contains *Angus* and *Mernis*.
4. *Provincia Laudonienſis* comprehends (beſides *Lothian*) all the reſt of *Scotland*.

The Students of each Province do chuſe a Procuratour to give up their Vote in the Election.

Every *Michaelmas*, the Maſters convene after the ending of the ten weeks Vacation, and a Probleme is affixed on the Colledge-Gates, inviting young Scholars to come and diſpute for a Burſe, (which is their maintenance at the Colledge.) To theſe are preſcribed Exerciſes or Themes to make, then *Latin* Authours in Proſe and Verſe to expound: and the firſt four (for ſo many Burſes are void at every Commencement) who are reckoned to be the beſt Scholars, are preferred.

In *October* the Students begin to convene. They wear a Red or Scarlet Gown with hanging Sleeves; but thoſe who are Burſars, a Black Gown with a Girdle. Their time of continuance at the Univerſitie is four years. They are ranked into four Claſſes.

To thoſe of the firſt Claſs is taught the *Greek* Language.

The Students of the ſecond Claſs do learn Logicks and Metaphyſicks.

Thoſe of the third Claſs (who at the year's end are Bachelours of Arts) do learn Ethicks and General Phyſicks.

The fourth and higheſt Claſs do compleat their Courſe with Special Phyſicks and Mathematicks.

The time of the Commencement of Maſters of Arts is in *July*; the manner thus.

Before the day appointed, thoſe who are to receive their Degree do publiſh their *Theſes*, inviting all Learned men and Scholars to come and diſpute.

At the day appointed, great preparation is made, the *Candidati* are apparelled in Black, with Black Gowns, and at ten of the clock all go into the publick School, where the Profeſſour of Philoſophy or Regent, who is to conferre the Degree, makes a long Speech (beginning with a Prayer) to the Auditours: which being ended, the Diſputes begin, and continue till four or five of the clock. Then they take a little refreſhment, and ſo return to the Graduation, (Laureation.)

The Regent doth tender to the *Candidati* the following Oath:

Ego, A. B. coram Omniſcio & Omnipotenti Deo, Religionem & Fidem, unicam & ſolam Orthodoxam, in Eccleſia Scoticana palàm propoſitam, profeſſurum me, & ab omnibus Pontificiorum & aliorum quorumcunque Hereſibus longè abhorrentem, ſpondeo, voveo, juro. Inſuper, Univerſitati huic, almæ Parenti, cui hanc Ingenii culturam debeo, liberaliter relaturum me nutritiam quam potero, eâdem fide ſolenniter promitto. Quòd ſi fidem ſciens & volens fefellero, arcanorum cordis receſſuum Scrutatorem Deum, ultorem & vindicem non recuſo. Ità me adjuvet Deus.

After the Oath one of the *Candidati* aſcends the Desk, and the Regent taking into his hand a Hat or Cap, with theſe following words doth give him his Degree.

Ego eâdem authoritate, quam Summi ac Potentiſſimi Principes Almæ huic Univerſitati ampliſſimam indulſêre, te A. B. in Artibus Liberalibus, & Diſciplinis Philoſophicis, Magiſtrum creo, proclamo, conſtituo, renuncio: tibique poteſtatem do, Legendi, Scribendi, omniáque id genus alia committendi, quæ hîc, aut ubivis Gentium, Artium Magiſtris concedi ſolet. Et in ſignum manumiſſionis tuæ, Caput tuum hoc Pileo (putting the Cap on the Scholar's Head) *adorno: quod ut tibi felix fauſtúmque ſit, Deum Optimum Maximum precor. Inſuper, Librum hunc tibi apertum trado: ut Ingenii tui aliquod ſpecimen coram celebri hoc cœtu edas, rogo.*

Then the Graduate hath a ſhort Speech to the Auditours, and ſo the Ceremony is ended

ded with clapping of hands, ſounding of Trumpets, ſhouting, &c. Thus are all the *Candidati* graduated one after another. The ſame way almoſt is uſed in all the Univerſities of *Scotland*.

Concerning the Graduation of Bachelours and Doctours of Divinitie, Law, and Phyſick, I can give no account.

Preſent Maſters and Profeſſours.

John Menzeis, Profeſſour of Divinitie in the *Mariſchal* Colledge of *Aberdene*, Rectour.
Doctour *Lewis Gordon*, Dean of Facultie.
Alexander Middleton, Dean of *Aberdene*, Principal.
Henry Scougal, *George Nicolſon*, } Profeſſour of { Divinitie. / the Laws.
Patrick Urqhuart, Doctour and Profeſſour of Phyſick.
Andrew Maſſie, Subprincipal.
Patrick Gordon, Profeſſour of Humanitie, and of the Oriental Languages.
Robert Forbes, *George Middleton*, *John Buchan*, } Profeſſours of Philoſophy.
There are alſo
A Student of Divinitie,
Fifteen Burſars of Philoſophy,
A Cantor, who is Maſter of the Muſick-School in the Town,
An *OEconomus*,
A *Janitor*,
A Cook,
A Gardener, and other inferiour Servants.

Learned men and Writers.

Hector Boeth, Principal, according to the Learning of the Times he lived in, was very conſiderable: for whoſe Character ſee Page 68. in the foregoing Hiſtory.

John Leſlie, Canoniſt in the *King*'s Colledge, and Official of *Aberdene*, was a very worthy perſon, and of great Learning in thoſe days he lived in: he ſuffered much for his Loyalty to his Princeſs Queen *Mary*.

John Forbes, Doctour and Profeſſour of Divinity. All I ſhall ſay to this great man is, that he was one of the beſt Scholars that ever our Kingdom bred, as will appear to all that ever read his *Inſtructiones Hiſtorico-Theologicæ*, which theſe unhappy Times ſuffered him not to finiſh, to the great regret of all Learned men. His *Irenicum* does alſo ſhew both his Learning and Moderation. But his Piety and Devotion was ſo ſignal, that his Name will be alwaies remembred there with great honour.

William Guild, Doctour of Divinity, Principal. He wrote Commentaries on ſeveral Books of the Old Teſtament, a Syſteme of Divinity, and many Treatiſes againſt the Papiſts. He had a fair Eſtate, which he left wholly to pious uſes.

Arthur Johnſton, Doctour of Phyſick, and Rectour of the Univerſitie, was an excellent Poet.

William Douglas, Profeſſour of Divinity, a man of great Induſtry: he wrote ſome little Treatiſes.

There were alſo three Brothers deſcended from a Noble Family, *Duncan*, *Thomas*, and *Gilbert Burnet*, who were bred here, and were in great eſteem. The firſt was a Doctour of Phyſick, and practiſed in *Norwich*: he was a learned, holy, and good man. The ſecond was of the ſame Profeſſion, and likewiſe in great eſteem in *Braintrey*, where he practiſed Phyſick. The third was a Profeſſour of Philoſophy, firſt at *Baſil*, then at *Montaubon*; and was in ſuch eſteem there, that a National Synod of the Proteſtants in *France* appointed his Philoſophical Writings to be printed at the expence of the Clergy. But he dying before his Manuſcripts were put in order, onely his Book of *Ethicks* was printed. They all three flouriſhed about the year 1630.

George Middleton, Doctour of Phyſick, was once a Profeſſour of Philoſophy here; a man of conſiderable Parts, of good Learning, and well skilled in the practice of Phyſick. He died very lately.

William Gordon, Doctour and Profeſſour of Phyſick here, was a very worthy perſon, of great Judgment, and well ſeen in that Science. He died *Anno* 164—.

James Sandilands, Doctour and Profeſſour of the Laws here, and Official of *Aberdene*, was a Learned man, and a great Civilian. He died *Anno* 164—.

Many other Learned men have been Profeſſours here, beſides thoſe who have had their Education in this Colledge.

THE *MARISCHAL* Colledge of *Aberdene* was founded by *George Keith* Earl *Mariſchal*, *Anno* 1593.

Perſons endowed were,

A Principal,
Three Profeſſours of Philoſophy.
Since that time there have been added,
A Profeſſour of { Divinitie, / Mathematicks,
A fourth Profeſſour of Philoſophy,
Twenty four poor Scholars.

Benefactours.

George Earl *Mariſchal*, Founder, gave towards the maintenance of the Profeſſours certain Lands lying near *Aberdene*, and at *Bervie* in *Mernis*.

The Town of *Aberdene* built moſt part of the Edifice.

Thomas Reid left an annual Salary to a Library-keeper.

Bernard Cargill gave a conſiderable ſumme of money towards the maintenance of a Profeſſour of Divinitie.

Duncan Liddell, Doctour of Phyſick, left a conſiderable ſumme of money towards the maintenance of a Profeſſour of Mathematicks.

Sir *Alexander Irwing* of *Drum* left in Legacy towards the maintenance of poor Scholars, or Burſars, of Philoſophy and Divinity, a thouſand pounds Sterling mony.

King *Charles* the Firſt beſtowed on the Colledge the third part of the Rents of the Biſhoprick of *Aberdene*, ſo long as the See ſhould continue vacant, *Anno* 1641.

Alexander Reid, Doctour of Phyſick, left in Legacy to the Colledge and Grammar-School two hundred pounds of *Engliſh* mony.

Alexander Roſs, Doctour of Divinity, Miniſter in *Aberdene*,
William Guild, Doctour of Divinity, Miniſter in *Aberdene*,
Patrick Dune, Doctour of Phyſick,
Each of them gave mony to maintain Burſars.
Several of the Benefactours left their Books to the Library.

Principals.

1593. *Robert Howy*, firſt Principal.
159—. *Gilbert Gray*.
160—. *Andrew Aidie*.
161—. *William Forbes*, Doctour of Divinity, afterwards Biſhop of *Edinburgh*.
162—. *Patrick Dune*, Doctour of Phyſick.
1639. *William Moir*.
1663. *James Leſlie*, Doctour of Phyſick.

Profeſſours of Divinity.

162—. *Robert Baron*, Doctour and Profeſſour of Divinity, afterwards Biſhop Elect of *Orkney*.
164—. *John Menzeis*.

Preſent Profeſſours.

George Meldrum, Miniſter in *Aberdene*, Rector.
James Leſlie, Doctour of Phyſick, Principal.
John Menzeis, Profeſſour of Divinity.
Duncan Liddell, Profeſſour of Mathematicks.
Robert Paterſon, *George Peacock*, *John Farquhar*, *John Paton*, } Profeſſours of Philoſophy.

The

The Earl *Mariſchal* is the onely Patron of this Colledge.

Learned men and Writers.

William Forbes, Doctour of Divinity, Principal, was a perſon of rare Endowments, vaſt Learning, and a celebrated Preacher. He was the firſt Biſhop of *Edinburgh*, and indeed a moſt holy perſon, of whom all that ever knew him give this Character, that they never ſaw him but they thought his heart was in heaven. He was indeed a fit pattern to all that ſhould come after him.

Robert Baron, Doctour and Profeſſour of Divinity, was a perſon of incomparable worth and Learning. He had a clear apprehenſion of things, and a rare facultie of making the hardeſt things to be eaſily underſtood. He is well known by his Book *De objecto formali Fidei*, and his Metaphyſicks and other ſmall Treatiſes: there are many other excellent Manuſcripts of his that are not yet publiſhed: and he bare the greateſt ſhare of that famous Debate *Anno* 1638. between the Doctours of *Aberdene* and the Covenanters.

Alexander Reid, Doctour of Phyſick, was bred here: he grew very famous in *London*, and left a great part of his Eſtate to pious uſes in and about the places of his Education.

Duncan Liddell, Doctour of Phyſick, was a perſon much eſteemed for his learned Writings, as his Book *De Febribus*, and ſeveral other Books which he wrote.

But ſince I have named ſome Phyſicians educated in *Aberdene*, I muſt not paſs over Sir *Alexander Fraſer*, His *Majeſtie*'s Firſt Phyſician, whoſe great Learning and happy Practice of Phyſick, as they have raiſed him to ſuch eſteem and dignity, ſo his conſtant Loyalty and high Generoſity do anſwer that Noble race of the *Fraſers* from whom he is deſcended.

The Univerſity of EDINBURGH

WAS founded by King *James* the Sixth of bleſſed memory; for *Anno* 1580. upon the Magiſtrates of that Citie's Supplication and Addreſs to him for that effect, he granted to them a Charter under the Great Seal, allowing them the full Liberty and Privilege of an Univerſity within their Town. But the Foundation was not perfected till *Anno* 1582.

The Privileges of this Univerſity are the ſame with thoſe of any other Univerſity in the Kingdom.

The Dignity of Chancellour and Vice-chancellour doth reſide in the Magiſtrates and Town-Council of *Edinburgh*, who are the onely Patrons. I do not find that ever the Dignity was conferred upon any ſingle perſon.

The Perſons founded were,

A Principal or Warden,
A Profeſſour of Divinitie,
Four Maſters or Regents (for ſo they are called) of Philoſophy,
A Profeſſour or Regent of Humanitie (*Humanarum literarum*) and Philologie.

Since the firſt Foundation, the Town hath added a Profeſſour of *Hebrew*, *Anno* 1640. and Doctour *Conradus Otto*, a Learned *Jew*, was the firſt Profeſſour:

And a Profeſſour of Mathematicks, preferring *James Gregory*, Fellow of the Royal Society, to the place, *Anno* 1674.

Benefactours.

King *James* the Sixth, Founder.

The Colledge was built, and the Maſters and Burſars are maintained, by the publick and private Benevolence of the Citizens of *Edinburgh*.

Some Donations have been by others, but not conſiderable.

All the Benefactours Names are inſerted in the Books of the Town-Council, and in the Regiſter of the Library; and are alſo drawn in Gold Letters upon ſeveral places on the Walls of the Library, together with their ſeveral Donations; and alſo at the time of the publick Commencement (which is once every year) they are recited (*vivâ voce*) in the hearing of all.

The Library was founded by *Clement Litle*, one of the Officials or Commiſſaries of

Edinburgh, *Anno* 1635. ſince which time it is much increaſed, both by Donatives from the Citizens, as alſo from the Scholars, who are more in number here then in any other Colledge in the Kingdom.

Principals.

1583. *Robert Rollock*, one of the Miniſters of the Citie, who was likewiſe Profeſſour of Divinity, (for all the Principals here are *Primarii Profeſſores Theologiæ*,) was the firſt Principal, and Rector of the Univerſitie.
1600. *Henry Charters.*
1620. *Patrick Sands.*
1622. *Robert Boyd.*
1625. *John Adamſon.*
1653. *Robert Leighton*, who was afterwards preferred to be Biſhop of *Dumblane.*
1662. *William Colvil.*
1675. *Andrew Cant.*

Profeſſours of Divinitie.

162—. *Andrew Ramſay.*
1630. *John Sharp*, Doctour of Divinity.
1650. *David Dickſon.*
1664. *William Keith*, Doctour of Divinity.
1675. *Laurence Charters.*

Preſent Profeſſours.

Andrew Cant, Principal.
Laurence Charters, Profeſſour of Divinity.
Alexander Dickſon, *Hebrew* Profeſſour.
James Pillan, *John Wishart*, *John Wood*, *William Paterſon*, } Profeſſours of Philoſophy.
Gilbert Mackmurdo, Profeſſour of Humanity.
William Henderſon, Library-keeper.
No Profeſſour of Mathematicks ſince Mr. *Gregorie*'s death.

There is no Coat of Arms peculiar to this Univerſitie; but the Magiſtrates allow them to uſe the Arms of the City.

Learned men and Writers.

Robert Rollock, Principal, a perſon of great worth and Learning. He wrote Commentaries on the *Pſalms* and ſome of the Prophets: ſome Sermons and Pieces of Devotion were alſo publiſhed by him: but of him ſee the former Hiſtory, Page 454.

Henry Charters, Principal, a perſon of great modeſty and humility, and well ſeen in Theological Learning.

Patrick Sands, Doctour of Divinity, Principal, a man very learned in the Mathematicks.

John Adamſon, Principal, a man of great Learning, and of very quick Parts.

Alexander Henderſon, Rector of the Univerſitie, and one of the Miniſters in the City, the greateſt Ring-leader of the Covenanters, and often employed by them in the affairs of Church and State, both in *Scotland* and *England*, was a perſon of great gravity and compoſedneſs, and of conſiderable Learning. That Debate between His late *Majeſty* and him at *Newcaſtle* 1646. about Church-Government, and the occaſion he then had of knowing that Bleſſed *Martyr*, wrought much upon him, ſo that he went back to *Scotland* much changed in his Principles; and it was believed, that if he had lived, he would have been very inſtrumental in the King's ſervice; but he died ſoon after, and was much lamented, being the moſt univerſally-eſteemed man of all the Party.

William Colvil, Principal, a man of a very moderate temper. He was depoſed by the Covenanters, and yet he would never accept Preferment, though divers Biſhopricks were profered to him. He wrote divers Pieces, which are printed, in *Engliſh*, and *Ethica Chriſtiana* in *Latin.*

William

William Keith, Doctour and Profeſſour of Divinity, a man of great Learning, who had diligently ſtudied both the Fathers and Schoolmen, and was a great Maſter of Languages, being very well skilled in the *Hebrew* and Rabbinical Learning. He was wholly mortified and denied to the world, and led a moſt ſevere and aſcetical kind of life. He died *Anno* 1674.

I forbear to mention thoſe Learned Profeſſours in the Four Univerſities who are yet alive; and therefore I leave it to thoſe who ſhall follow, to celebrate their fame to poſterity.

CHAP. IV.

Of the GOVERNMENT and LAWS of *SCOTLAND.*

THE Kingdom of *Scotland* hath been governed by Kings in as long a Succeſſion as any Nation in the world. The King is an abſolute and unaccountable Monarch, and (as the Law calls him) *a Free Prince, of a Sovereign Power; having as great Liberties and Prerogatives by the Laws of this Realm, and Privilege of His Crown and Diademe, as any other King, Prince or Potentate whatſoever.* So that it is delivered as a Maxim in the Heads of our Law, *That all Juriſdiction ſtands and conſiſts in the King's Perſon, by reaſon of His Royal Authority and Crown, and is competent to no Subject, but flows and proceeds from the King having Supreme Juriſdiction, and is given and committed by Him to ſuch Subjects as He pleaſes.* 15. Par. Jac. 6. c. 25. Title 8. by Sir *John Skeen.*

The Crown of *Scotland* deſcends by Inheritance, the Heir female not being excluded; and the undoubted Right to it has been for above three hundred years in the Family of the *Stewarts*, and is now in the Perſon of King *CHARLES* the Second, whom God long preſerve.

Upon the death of a King, the next Heir is preſently King, and the Coronation is onely a ſolemn Inſtalment in that which was his Right before. All the difference between our Kings before and after their Coronation is, that they hold onely Conventions of Eſtates, but no Parliaments, before they are Crowned: of the diſtinction of which an account ſhall be given afterwards.

When a King is Crowned, he ſwears the Oath appointed to be taken at the Coronation, which before the Reformation was no other then the Oath ſet down in the Roman Pontifical to be ſworn by Kings; for there is no Proviſion made about it in our Laws: but at the Reformation it was enacted, That all Kings at the time of their Coronation ſhould make their faithfull Promiſe by Oath, *&c.* which Oath is to be found in that Act, and to it the Reader is referred. 1. Parl. Jac. 6. c. 8. Anno 1567.

The Prerogatives of the Crown are great; the Power of Peace and War, the Power of raiſing and arming the Subjects, the Power of the Mint, the Nomination of all Officers, both of the State, and of War and Juſtice, (except ſome Sheriffs that are ſuch by Inheritance,) the Power of Calling, Adjourning, (Prorogation is not in our Law) and Diſſolving of Parliaments, the giving the Votes of Parliament the Authority of Laws, the executing of the Law, and the pardoning of Offences, are clearly and onely in the Crown.

But to theſe, other great Additions have been made in the two Parliaments held ſince His MAJESTIE's Reſtauration. For whereas the Supremacy in Eccleſiaſtical affairs was always in the Crown ſince the Reformation; yet in the Reign of King *James* the Sixth the Power of the General Aſſembly was raiſed very high by Law, which was the chief foundation of the late Troubles; it being pretended, that it was contrary to Law for the King to introduce any thing into the Church without the conſent of a General Aſſembly. It was therefore enacted in Parliament, *That the External Government and Polity of the Church was wholly in the King's power; and that his Orders ſent to the Privy Council, and publiſhed by them, about all Eccleſiaſtical matters, Meetings and Perſons, were to be obeyed by the Subjects, any* Act 1. 2. Par. held by the Duke of *Lauderdail.*

any Law or Practice to the contrary notwithstanding. So that in all matters that relate to the Church-Government the King's Power is absolute.

[a] The Laws of Alex. 2. 1. Par. Jac. 1. cap. 4. 13. Par. Jac. 2. cap. 57. [b] 1. Parl. Car. 2. third Session, Act 25. 2. Par. Car. 2. Act 2. [c] 1. Parl. Car. 2. third Session, Act 26.

The Second Point is about the *Militia.* By the ancient Laws of *Scotland,* [a] all the King's Subjects were to assist him in his Wars. Upon which a great enlargement of the King's Prerogative was grafted of late by two [b] Acts of Parliament; the Kingdom of *Scotland* offering to the King, *to raise and arm Twenty thousand Foot and Two thousand Horse, and to furnish them with forty days Provision, to march into any of His Majestie's Dominions of* Scotland, England *or* Ireland, *for suppressing any Forein Invasion, Intestine Trouble or Insurrection, or for any other Service wherein His Majestie's Honour, Authority or Greatness may be concerned.* And these Forces, by another Act, *are to give due Obedience to all such Directions as they shall receive from His Majestie's Privie Council.*

A Third Point is the Ordering and disposing of Trade with Forein Nations, [c] and the laying of Restraints and Impositions upon Forein imported Commodities; which is declared a Prerogative of the Crown.

With these Sacred Rights is the Crown of *Scotland* cloathed.

The King's Revenue consisted anciently most in the Crown-Lands, which could not be alienated but by Act of Parliament, and in the Wards and Marriages of the Vassals of the Crown. But most of these have been of late years given away, and most of the Tenures of Lands are changed, although there has been no general Law for taking away the Wards. The Revenue is now raised out of the Customes and the Excise. The last is given to this King for life, but the former is in the Crown for ever. The rest is raised out of what remains of the Crown-Lands and the Wards.

The Persons nearest in bloud to the King are, first, all the Issue of King *James* and King *Charles*; which are so well known to every one, that they need not be repeated. Next to them are all that are descended from the Daughter of King *James* the Second, (since whom, till the Queen of *Bohemia*, no Collateral Branch sprung from the Royal Family of whom any Issue remains,) who was married to *James* Lord *Hamilton*, and had issue, first, *James*, created Earl of *Arran*, whose Son was the Duke of *Chastelherault*, from whom by two Sons and two Daughters are descended the Families of *Hamilton* and *Abercorn*, and the Families of *Huntly* and *Lauderdail*. And by an Act of Parliament, signed by all the Three Estates, (the Original whereof is yet extant,) in the Reign of Queen *Mary*, the Duke of *Chastelherault*'s Family is declared, next the Queen and her Issue, the rightfull Heir of the Crown. The Sister of King *James* the Third bare likewise to the Lord *Hamilton* a Daughter, married to the Earl of *Lennox*, from whom descended the Family of *Lennox*. There is no other Branch of the Royal Family, since it was in the Line of the *Stewarts*, except the Earl of *Cassils* his Family, whose Ancestour, the Lord *Kennedy*, married King *James* the First's Sister, from which Mariage that Family is descended. And so much of the Royal Family.

Parl. 7. c. 101. Parl. 11. Jac. 6. c. 113.

The Chief and Supreme Court is the High Court of Parliament, which is made up of Three Estates. The First is the Ecclesiattical, that of old consisted of the Bishops and Mitered Abbots, but since the Reformation consists onely of Archbishops and Bishops. The Second Estate is the Nobility, who were anciently divided into the Greater Barons and the Lesser, (for every man that holds Lands of the Crown with a Privilege of holding a Court, much like the Lord of a Manour in *England*, is called a Baron,) and all were obliged to appear personally in Parliament, (for Proxies were never allowed by the Law of *Scotland*,) and give the King Counsel. This proved a very heavy burthen to the small Barons, upon which they desired to be excused from their attendance in Parliament: and this was granted to them as a favour in King *James* the First's reign. And though by that Act they might have sent two or three, or more, to represent them from every Shire; yet they made no use of that for above 150 years: but King *James* the Sixth, to balance the Nobility, got them restored to that Right; so that ever since there are two sent from every Shire, who are Commissioners for the Shires. The Third Estate is the Burroughs, every one of which chuseth one Commissioner; onely the City of *Edinburgh*, as the Metropolis, chuseth two. The Parliament is summoned by Proclamation made at the Head-Burrough of every Shire 40 days before they meet; upon which the Shires and Burroughs meet about their Elections. Every man that holds Lands of the Crown, that in the Rolls of the Taxation (the ancient Name of Subsidies or Assessments) are valued at 40 shillings *Scotish* mony of Taxation to the King, which will be in real value about Ten pounds Sterling a year, is an Electour, and may be Elected, so he be rightly vested in the Land, or (according to the *Scotish* terms) infeoft and seised, and be not at the King's

Horn,

Horn, (that is, under an Outlawry.) The Electours ſubſcribe the Commiſſions they give, and ſo their Commiſſioner is returned: and if there be croſs Elections, the Parliament is the onely Judge. In the Burroughs the Common-Council of the Town makes the Election.

When the day comes in which the Parliament is to be held, the *Regalia*, the Crown, Sceptre, and Sword of State, which are kept in the Caſtle of *Edinburgh*, are brought down in State to the King's Palace, and are to be carried by three of the ancienteſt Earls that are upon the place, bare-headed, before the King or His Commiſſioner. In the great Court before the King's Palace all the Members of Parliament do mount on Horſeback with Footcloaths, *&c.* The Burgeſſes ride firſt, the Commiſſioners of the Shires next; then the Lords, Viſcounts, and Earls, in their Robes, the laſt of whom do carry the *Regalia*, the Lion Herauld, with ſome Heraulds and Purſevants riding before the Honours; laſt of all, when the King is preſent in perſon, rides the Lord Chancellour, bearing the Great Seal: but this is not done before a Commiſſioner. After theſe rides the King or His Commiſſioner, with the High Conſtable (who is by Inheritance the Earl of *Arroll*) on his right hand, with a white Batton in his hand; and the great Mariſchal (who is alſo by Inheritance the Earl *Mariſchal*) on his left hand, with a ſilver Batton in his hand. If the King be preſent in perſon, the Marqueſſes and Dukes ride after the Earls; but if His Commiſſioner onely be there, they follow him at ſome diſtance. At the outward Gate of the Parliament-houſe they all alight off their horſes, and the Earl Mariſchal receives and conducts the King to the inner Gate, where he is received by the High Conſtable, and led into the Houſe where the Parliament is held. The Throne is raiſed ſix ſteps high, with a State over it; and there the King, or the Commiſſioner in His abſence, ſits. And in the firſt ſtep under him, on a Bench, ſits the Lord Chancellour, with other Officers of State on both hands of him. In the next ſtep under theſe ſit the Lords of Seſſion, or Judges. On the right hand of the Throne is the Biſhops Bench, that riſes up three ſteps and rows of Benches. On the higheſt the two Archbiſhops ſit, and in the lower ſteps ſit the Biſhops according to the dignity of their Sees. On the left hand of the Throne there is another great Bench of three ſteps and rows of Benches, on which ſit the Nobility according to their precedency. In the middle of the Floor there are two Tables; on the one of them the *Regalia* are laid, and in two great Chairs by them ſit the Conſtable and the Mariſchal: at the other Table ſits the Lord Clerk of Regiſters with his Deputy-Clerks, who are the Clerks of the Parliament. There are alſo Fourms placed on the floor: thoſe on the right ſide are for the Commiſſioners of the Shires, and thoſe on the left hand are for the Commiſſioners of the Burroughs.

When all are placed, the Parliament is fenced (as the phraſe is) in the King's Name. Then the King ſpeaks to them, (if He be preſent,) ſitting in His Robes, with the Crown on His Head, all ſtanding up bare-headed: but when a Commiſſioner repreſents Him, he is in an ordinary Sute, and ſtands and ſpeaks alſo bare-headed, (nor is the Commiſſioner covered but when there is pleading at the Bar, but continues bare-headed, as all the Members are,) and tells them the reaſon for which they are called together; which is enlarged upon by the Lord Chancellour. Then they goe about the chuſing of the Lords of the Articles, who are Eight for every State, who have been choſen in different ways. Sometimes the Biſhops did chuſe the eight Lords of the Nobility, and the Nobility eight for the Biſhops; at other times the Biſhops did chuſe their own eight, and the Nobility their eight: but now it is ſettled by an Act of Parliament, that the King or His Commiſſioner names eight of the Biſhops, the Lords chuſe eight for themſelves: and thoſe ſixteen do chuſe eight Commiſſioners for the Shires, and as many Commiſſioners for the Burroughs. Theſe Thirty two are the Committee of Parliament to prepare Matters. When a Bill is drawn by them, it is brought into the Parliament. And anciently all theſe Bills were brought in the laſt day of Parliament, on which the Members ride in the ſame State as they do the firſt day: and the Bills being read, they were put to the Vote of Parliament, and either were approved, or not: and then being approved, were preſented to the King, who by touching them with the Sceptre gave His Aſſent to them, which alſo is done by His Commiſſioner in His abſence; if he refuſed to touch them, they were of no force. But of late times matters have been at full length and freely debated in Parliament. They ſit all in one Houſe, and every one anſwers diſtinctly to his Name, and gives his Vote, which is in theſe Terms, *I approve*, or *not*: onely thoſe who are not ſatisfied one way or another, ſay, *Non liquet*; which is a great eaſe to thoſe who are conſciencious, and a common refuge to the cunning Politician: the major Vote carries it. No Diſſents or Proteſts are allowed in

publick Acts, but are accounted treasonable; but in private Acts, that relate to mens Properties and Rights, any one may protest for his Interest. After all business is ended, the King or His Commissioner makes a Speech to them, and dissolves them.

A Convention of Estates is made up of the same Members that constitute a Parliament, but can make no Laws; onely they can lay Impositions on the Subjects: they do not sit in state, and have been most used before the Kings were Crowned. The Lord Chancellour is President in both these Courts, and the Votes are taken and numbered by the Clerk of Registers. And whatever Acts are passed in Parliament or Convention, are to be proclaimed soon after their Dissolution at the publick Mercat-Cross of *Edinburgh*, by the Lion Herauld, (who is at present Sir *Charles Erskin* of *Cambo*,) with a great deal of state and Ceremony; after which they are obligatory on the Subjects. And so much for the Parliament and the Three Estates, whose Authority is supreme: and it is Enacted, *that none of the Lieges shall presume to impugn the Dignity and Authority of the Three Estates, or to seek or procure the Innovation or Diminution of the Power and Authority of the same Three Estates, or any of them, in time coming, under the pain of Treason.*

Par. 8. Jac. 6. cap. 130.

The Government of the Kingdom being wholly in the Crown, the King administers it by His Officers of State and Privy Council.

The Officers of State are Eight.

The First is the Lord Chancellour, who is Keeper of the Great Seal, and President in all Courts where-ever he is, except in the Exchequer. This Office is now in the person of the Right Honourable *John Leslie* Earl of *Rothes*.

The Second Officer is the Lord High Treasurer, who governs the Revenue, and presides in the Exchequer. This Office is now in Commission.

The Third Officer is the Lord Privie Seal, who is at present the Marques of *Athol*. These three take place of all the Nobility.

The Fourth Officer is the Lord Secretary, who keeps the Signet, and is a Lord by his Office, and takes place of all of his rank. The Office of Secretary is executed by his Grace the Duke of *Lauderdail*.

The Fifth Officer is the Lord Clerk of Registers, who has the charge of all the publick Records, Rolls and Registers, and names all the Clerks of Parliament and Session, and the Keepers of publick Registers.

The Sixth Officer is the King's Advocate, who is also called the Lord Advocate. He is commonly a Judge, except in Causes in which the King is concerned; and in those he pleads in the King's Name. The present Advocate is Sir *John Nisbet* of *Dirlton*.

The Seventh Officer is the Lord Treasurer Deputy, who is assistent to the Lord High Treasurer, and is a Check upon him, and presides in the Exchequer in his absence. This Office is executed by Sir *Charles Maitland* of *Hatton*.

The Eighth Officer is the Lord Justice Clerk, who assists the Lord Justice general in Criminal causes. The present Justice Clerk is Sir *Thomas Wallace* of *Craigie*.

All these have the Title of Lord, and the precedency of all under Noblemen and their eldest Sons.

The Privy Council is chiefly employed about publick Affairs, and judges of Riots and any Disturbance given to the Peace of the Kingdom. Anciently the Lords of the Session were the King's Council, and so are still called *the Lords of Council and Session:* but the Power of the Privy Council has been most raised since King *James* got the Crown of *England*, that by reason of the King's necessary absence from *Scotland*, the King hath lodged much of His Power with the Privy Council. Lawyers do plead the causes of Riots before them; and when Sentence is given, every Privy Councellour gives his Vote, and the major Vote carries it.

Lords of His Majestie's *Privy Council.*

John Earl of *Rothes*, Chancellour of the Kingdom, Lord President of the Privy Council.
James Lord Archbishop of *Saint Andrews* his Grace.
John Duke of *Lauderdail* his Grace.
Alexander Lord Archbishop of *Glasgow* his Grace.
William Marques of *Douglas*.
John Marques of *Athol*.

Archbald

Archbald Earl of *Argile.*
John Earl of *Errol.*
George Earl *Marischal.*
William Earl of *Morton.*
Alexander Earl of *Murray.*
Charles Earl of *Mar.*
———Earl of *Linlithgow.*
John Earl of *Wigton.*
Patrick Earl of *Kinghorn.*
Alexander Earl of *Kelley.*
David Earl of *Weemis.*
James Earl of *Airley.*
William Earl of *Dundonald.*
George Lord *Ross.*
Sir *Charles Maitland* of *Hatton.*
Sir *James Dalrymple* of *Stair.*
Sir *John Nisbet* of *Dirleton.*
Sir *Thomas Wallace* of *Craigie.*
Sir *James Fowlis* of *Collington.*
Sir *William Sharp* of *Stainihill.*
Sir *William Scot* of *Ardross.*
Sir *George Kinnaird* of *Rossie.*
Sir *John Wachop* of *Nidrie.*
Sir *Gerge Monro* of *Culkairn.*
Lieutenant General *Thomas Dalyell.*

The Supreme Court of Judicature about the Property of the Subject is called the *Colledge of Justice*, or the *Session*; which was anciently an ambulatory Court, but was settled as it now is by King *James* the Fifth, *Anno Christi* 1532. to consist of fourteen, who are called *Senatours of the Colledge of Justice*, or *Lords of Councill and Session*, and a President; to whom are added the Lord Chancellour, and four extraordinary Lords, who are of the chief Nobility. The extraordinary Lords have no Salary, and are not obliged to attendance; but when they come, they have a Vote. This Court sits from the first of *June* till the last of *July*, and from the first of *November* till *Christmas*-Eve, and from the first of *January* till the last of *February*: they sit from 9 a clock in the Morning till 12, all the days of the Week except Sunday and Monday. There is an Outer House, and an Inner. In the Outer there is a Bench, where one of the Senatours sits a Week, (and all of them except the President have their turns in it,) who hears all Causes originally; and where the Case is clear, he gives Sentence: But if it be difficult, or if either party desires it, he reports it to the rest of the Senatours; who either send out their Answer by him, or if it be very intricate, and the parties or either of them desire it, do appoint it to be heard before themselves. This is a Court of great dispatch. But besides the Judge on the Bench, there is a Side-Bar, to which one of the Judges comes out weekly by turns, as in the former, and receives and answers all Petitions and Bills. The Inner House, where all the rest of the Senatours sit, is a Court of great State and Order. The Senatours sit in a semicircle in Robes: under them sit their Clerks, who write the most material heads of all that is pleaded at the Bar, where the Pleadings are long and very learned. When the Senatours have (after all the parties are removed) reconsidered their Arguments, they give their Sentence, and the major Vote carries it. Their final Sentence determines the business, there lying no Appeal from them, (onely the Parliament, as the Supreme Court, may review and repeal their Sentence:) and they are called *Decreets*, from the Latin *Decreta.*

Senatours of the Colledge of Justice.

Sir *James Dalrymple* of *Stair*, President.
Sir *John Nisbet* of *Dirleton.*
Sir *Thomas Wallace* of *Craigie.*
Sir *Charles Maitland* of *Hatton.*
Sir *James Fowlis* of *Collington.*
Sir *Robert Nairn* of *Strathurd.*
Sir *David Nevoy* of *Nevoy.*
Sir *Peter Wederburn* of *Gosfurd.*
Sir *John Baird* of *Newbyth.*
Sir *John Lockart* of *Castlehill.*
Sir *Richard Maitland* of *Pitrichie.*
Sir *David Balfour* of *Forret.*
Sir *Thomas Murray.*
Sir *James Fowlis* of———
Sir *David Falconar* of *Newton.*

The Law of *Scotland* is made up of the Municipal and Civil Laws. The Municipal consists either of Acts of Parliaments, or of the Customes and Practicks of the Colledge of Justice, which are held of no less force then Acts of Parliament: and where neither of these contradicts the Civil Law, the *Roman* Law is of force. This makes our Lawyers generally great Civilians; for they goe either to *Leiden*, *Poictiers*, or *Bourges*, and study the Civil Law, in which some are learned to a high degree.

The Law of *Scotland* is easie and regular, by reason of our Registers, which are so full, that Titles are much more easily cleared here then can be done where those Registers are not: which may appear from the following Instances.

No man can have a Right to any Eſtate but by his being ſeiſed of it, which is done by the delivery of Earth and Stone; upon which an Inſtrument is formed called a *Saſine*, and this muſt be regiſtred within 60 days, otherwiſe it is of no force: by which means all ſecret Conveyances are cut off: for if no Saſine be paſſed upon them, or if theſe be not put in the publick Regiſters, (which every one may ſearch,) the Conveyance is of no force.

All Bonds have a Clauſe in them for inſerting them in the publick Regiſters; and they being regiſtred, without any farther action, by a charge of ſix days the Debitor muſt make payment, otherwiſe Writs called *Letters of Horning*, *Caption* and *Poynding*, are given out: by the firſt of which the party is under Outlawry and Rebellion, and forfeits to the King his perſonal Eſtate; and if he continues a year under it, the Life-rent of his real Eſtate: in which the Creditor is to be preferred for his intereſt, the reſt goes into the Exchequer. By the Letters of Caption the party is ſeiſed on, and put in priſon: nor is his Houſe a place of ſecurity, but may be ſearched for him. By the Letters of Poynding the Debitor's Goods may be diſtrained, where-ever they can be found.

A third Inſtance, to which I ſhall adde no more, is, that any Creditor may ſerve a Writ on his Debitor, called *Letters of Inhibition*, by which he can make no Diſpoſition of his Goods or Eſtate, till the party be ſatisfied; and all is null that he does after that, if theſe Letters be returned and regiſtred within 21 days after they are ſerved, otherwiſe they have no force.

The next Supreme Court is the *Juſtice Court*, where all Criminals are tried. It conſiſted anciently of a Lord Juſtice General, and a Lord Juſtice Clerk, who was his Aſſiſtent. The Earls of *Argile* had this Office by Inheritance: but King *Charles* the Firſt agreed with the Earl of *Argile*, and gave him the hereditary Juſticiarſhip in the *High-lands*, for which he laid down his Pretenſions to the other. The Juſtice General is not bound to ſerve in perſon, but might doe it by Deputies, and he commonly named two: but the Parliament changed this *Anno 1669.* and appointed four of the Judges to ſit in this Court with the Lord Juſtice General and the Lord Juſtice Clerk. All Trials for Life are in this Court, which ſits every Friday in the time of Seſſion in the afternoon. Here all the Subjects, Peers as well as Commons, are tried: nor is there any difference between the Trial of a Peer and of a Commoner, but that the greater part of the Peers Jury (called by the *Scotiſh* Law an *Aſſize*) muſt be Peers. Fifteen make a Jury. The Foreman, who is called the *Chancellour of the Aſſize*, gathers and reports their Votes: the major Vote determines the matter. The preſent Juſtice General is the Earl of *Murray*.

The next Supreme Court is the *Exchequer*. That conſiſts of the Lord Treaſurer, (or the Commiſſioners of the Treaſury, when it is in Commiſſion,) the Lord Treaſurer Deputy, and ſome Aſſiſtents, called the *Lords of Exchequer*, who have little power, the Lord Treaſurer and the Lord Treaſurer Deputy carrying all matters in it as they pleaſe. Here all the King's Grants, Penſions, Gifts of Wards, Letters Patents, and ſuch like, are to be paſſed.

And theſe are the Supreme Civil Courts.

The Seat of thoſe Courts is *Edinburgh*, which has been long the chief Seat of the Government: and though the making of Circuits for giving Juſtice has been oft begun; yet the charge it puts the Country to is found a greater inconvenience, then the bringing up all their Affairs to *Edinburgh*.

Next to theſe Supreme Courts there are other inferiour Courts. And,

Firſt, there are many Regalities in the Kingdom, where the Lord of the Regality has a Royal Juriſdiction within his grounds, and power of Life and death, beſides many other great Immunities and Privileges. This began chiefly in Church-Lands; for all the Biſhops and moſt of the Abbots had theſe Regalities granted them: ſome of the ancient and great Peers likewiſe got the ſame power beſtowed on them, but many more have lately got their Lands erected into Regalities.

The Judge is called the *Bailif of the Regality*, who ſits as often as there is cauſe. Moſt of the Bailifs of the Biſhops are ſo by Inheritance; for theſe were given by the King, ſince a Church-man cannot give a Commiſſion *in Cauſa Sanguinis*.

There are alſo in all the Shires of *Scotland* Sheriffs, who are the Judges in all matters of *Meum* and *Tuum*, in Thefts, and in all leſſer Crimes, as likewiſe in Murthers, if the Murtherer be taken in hot bloud, as they call it, when the perſon is newly ſlain. But though there lies no Appeal in any Court in this Kingdom, yet there is ſomewhat equivalent to it; for the Supreme Courts by a Writ called an *Advocation* may take any Cauſe

out

out of the hands of inferiour Judges, and order it to be brought before themſelves.

Moſt of the Sheriffs were anciently ſuch by Inheritance: and it being in this Kingdom no matter of charge, but of profit, it gave the Hereditary Sheriffs ſo great a power in their Shires, that our Kings of late have thought fit to agree with many of thoſe Sheriffs for their Rights, by which it comes to paſs that divers of them are now in the King's gift. The Sheriffs may either ſit and give Judgment themſelves, or doe it by a Deputy; which they moſt commonly doe, except in ſome greater caſes.

SHIRES *or* COUNTIES *of* SCOTLAND, *and their* SHERIFFS.

SHIRES.	SHERIFFS.
The Shire of *Edinburgh* containeth *Middle Lothian.*	Sir *Charles Maitland* of *Hatton.*
The Shire of *Berwick* containeth *Mers.*	The Earl of *Hume.*
The Shire of *Peeblis* containeth *Tweeddail.*	The Earl of *Tweeddail.*
The Shire of *Selkirk* containeth the Forreſt of *Etterick.*	
The Shire of *Roxburgh* containeth *Teviotdail, Lidiſdail, Eskdail, Ewſdail,* &c.	Duke of *Bucklengh.*
The Shire of *Dumfreis* containeth *Nithiſdail,* and *Annandail.*	Earl of *Queensbury.*
The Shire of *Wigton* containeth the Weſt part of *Galloway.*	Sir *Patrick Agnew* of *Lochnaw.*
The Shire of *Aire* containeth *Kyle, Carrict,* and *Cunninghame.*	Earl of *Dumfreis.*
The Shire of *Renfrew* containeth the Barony of *Renfrew.*	Earl of *Eglington.*
The Shire of *Lanerick* containeth *Clidſdail.*	Duke of *Hamilton.*
The Shire of *Dumbritton* containeth *Lennox.*	Duke of *Lennox.*
The Shire of *Bute* containeth the Iſles of *Bute* and *Arran,* &c.	Sir *James Stewart* of———
The Shire of *Innerara* containeth *Argile, Lorn, Kintyre,* the moſt part of the Weſt Iſles, as *Ila, Jura, Mull, Wyiſt, Terife, Coll, Liſmore,* &c.	Earl of *Argile.*
The Shire of *Perth* containeth *Athol, Goury, Glenſhee, Strath-Ardel, Braid Albain, Rainach, Balwhidder, Glenurqhuay, Stormont, Menteith,* and *Strath-Fern.*	Marquis of *Athol.*
The Shire of *Striveling* lieth on both ſides of the River *Forth.*	Earl of *Mar.*
The Shire of *Linlithgow* containeth *Weſt Lothian.*	Earl of *Calendar.*
The Shire of *Clackmannan* containeth a ſmall part of *Fife* lying on the River *Forth* towards *Striveling.*	Sir *David Bruce* of *Clackmannan.*
The Shire of *Kinroſs* containeth ſo much of *Fife* as lieth between *Loch-Leiven* and the *Ochell* Hills.	Earl of *Morton.*
The Shire of *Cowper* containeth the reſt of *Fife.*	Earl of *Rothes.*
The Shire of *Forfar* containeth *Angus* with its pertinents, as *Glen-Ila, Glen-Esk, Glen-Proſſin,* &c.	Earl of *South-Esk.*
The Shire of *Kincairden* containeth *Mernis.*	Earl *Mariſchal.*

SHIRES.	SHERIFFS.
The Shire of *Aberdene* containeth *Mar* with its pertinents, as *Birſe*, *Glen-Taner*, *Glen-Muik*, *Strath-Dee*, *Strath-Don*, *Bray* of *Mar* and *Cromar*, moſt part of *Buchan*, *Forumarten*, *Gareoch*, and *Strathbogie-land.*	Earl of *Dunfermline.*
The Shire of *Bamff* containeth a ſmall part of *Buchan*, *Strath-Dovern*, *Boyn*, *Enzie*, *Strath-Awin* and *Balveny.*	Sir *James Baird* of *Auchmedden.*
The Shire of *Elgin* containeth the Eaſtern part of *Murray.*	*Robert Dumbar* of ———
The Shire of *Nairne* containeth the Weſt part of *Murray.*	
The Shire of *Innerneſs* containeth *Badenoch*, *Lochabyr*, and the South part of *Roſs.*	Earl of *Murray.*
The Shire of *Cromarty* containeth a ſmall part of *Roſs* lying on the South ſide of *Cromarty* Firth.	Sir *John Urqhuart* of *Cromarty.*
The Shire of *Taine* containeth the reſt of *Roſs*, with the Iſles of *Sky*, *Lewes*, and *Harrigh.*	Earl of *Seaforth.*
The Shire of *Dornoch* containeth *Sutherland*, and *Strath-Navern.*	Earl of *Sutherland.*
The Shire of *Weik* containeth *Cathnes.*	Earl of *Cathnes.*
The Shire of *Orkney* containeth all the Iſles of *Orkney* and *Schetland.*	
The Conſtabularie of *Hadington* containeth *Eaſt Lothian*, and *Lauderdail.*	Duke of *Lauderdail.*

STEWARTRIES.	STEWARDS.
Strath-Jern,	Earl of *Perth.*
Menteith,	Earl of *Menteith.*
Annandail.	Earl of *Annandail.*
Kirkubright containeth the Eaſt part of *Galloway.*	Earl of *Nithiſdail.*

BAILIARIES.	BAILIFFS.
Kile.	
Carrict.	Earl of *Caſſils.*
Cunninghame.	Earl of *Eglington.*

Beſides theſe, every man that holds a Barony of the King has a Baron-Court, in which leſſer matters are alſo judged, and they may Fine and Diſtrain. Anciently theſe Baron-Courts might judge of Life and death; but that is now out of uſe.

For all the other particulars that relate to the Regalities, Superiorities, and other things of the Law of *Scotland*, ſuch as are curious may find full ſatisfaction in that moſt learned Work of *Craigs de Jure Feudali*, written in *Latin*, and Printed at *Edinburgh in Folio.*

The Military Government in *Scotland* of every County is not lodged in one perſon, but the Regiments of Foot are commanded by Colonels, and the Troups of Horſe by Captains, named by the King, without any dependence upon one Lord Lieutenant: nor are there Deputy-Lieutenants, but the Lieutenant-Colonels and other Officers are named by the King, as is uſual in an Army.

The Court of Admiralty ſits in *Leith*, the chief Sea-port of this Kingdom; but has not much buſineſs, except in times of War to judge of Prizes. The preſent High Admiral is His Royal Highneſs, *James* Duke of *York.*

The Burroughs of *Scotland* are of three ſorts; either Royal Burghs, Burghs of Regality,

lity, or Burghs of Barony. The former have Commiſſioners in Parliament, and beſides are a State apart, for they meet yearly in a Convention called the *Convention of Burroughs*, to which a Commiſſioner comes from every one of them. There they make Laws for themſelves about Trade, and other things relating to their Corporations. They hold theſe Meetings in a Circuit around the chief, or, as they call them, *the Head Burghs:* and at the end of one Convention, they name the time and place for the next.

In theſe Burghs there is a Provoſt, who has the chief Power; and there are four Bailiffs that are next to him in the Government: there is alſo a Dean of Gild, who is the chief Judge among the Merchants, likewiſe a Treaſurer, and a Common Council; the one half of which is choſen yearly by the Merchants, the other half by the Tradeſmen; who have likewiſe a Court of their own, in which there is one from every Trade, who is called the *Deacon* of the Trade, and a *Deacon Conveener*, who is their Preſident, and calls a Meeting of them when he pleaſes. Thoſe Deacons are choſen yearly by all the Freemen of their Trade, and have a little Juriſdiction over them. There are in moſt Burghs great Animoſities and Factions between the Merchants and Tradeſmen.

The Burghs of Regality are the Towns where theſe Lords hold their Courts. The chief Magiſtrates are named by the Lord, the reſt they chuſe themſelves. They have alſo great Freedoms, little inferiour to the Royal Burghs; onely they have no Commiſſioners in Parliament.

The Burghs of Barony are Mercat-Towns, where the Lord of the Barony names ſome of their Magiſtrates, and the Corporation chuſes the reſt. In all theſe Burghs the Magiſtracy is no matter of burthen nor charge, but of Power and Advantage; from whence ariſe great Factions almoſt in them all.

A Catalogue of the Free CORPORATIONS *or Royal* BURGHS *in* SCOTLAND.

Edinburgh, *Linlithgow*, *Hadington*, *North-Berwick*, *Dumbar*, } in *Lothian.*

Saint Andrews, *Cowper*, *Dunfermlin*, *Kirkaldy*, *Craill*, *Anſtruther*, *Pittenweem*, *Dyſert*, *Earles-ferry*, *Kinghorn*, *Burnt-Iſland*, *Culroſs*, *Clackmannan*, *Queens-ferry*, } in *Fife.*

Dundee, *Montroſs*, *Forfar*, *Brichen*, *Arbroath*, } in *Angus.*

Kirkubright, *Wigton*, *Whithorn*, *Stranraver*, } in *Galloway.*

Glaſgow, *Lanerick*, } in *Clidiſdail.*

Elgin, *Nairn*, *Forres*, } in *Murray.*

Ranfrew, *Paſley*, } in *Ranfrewſhire.*

Ruglen,

Aberdene, *Kintor*, } in *Mar.*

Bamff, *Cullen*, } in *Boyn.*

Inneruess, *Tayne*, } in *Roſs.*

Air, in *Kyle.*
Irwing, in *Cunninghame.*
Rothſay, in *Bute.*
Dumbarton, in *Lennox.*
Innerara, in *Argile.*
Jedburgh, in *Teviotdail.*
Peebles, in *Tweeddail.*
Selkirk, in *Forreſtſhire.*
Striveling, upon *Forth.*
Dumblane, in *Menteith.*
Innerkeithing, in *Fife.*
Dornoch, in *Sutherland.*
Annand, in *Annandail.*
Dumfreis, *Sanqhuar*, } in *Nithiſdail.*
Bervie, in *Mernis.*
Innerowrie, in *Gareoch.*

The People of *Scotland* are naturally candid and honeſt, ſtout and reſolute, which makes

makes them ſo much valued beyond the Seas, the onely School of War to them ſince the happy Conjunction of this Iſland under one King. They naturally love their King.

The Nobility have great Power, chiefly in the *High-lands*, where their Families (commonly called *Clannes*) depend abſolutely upon the head of the Name, whom they commonly call their *Chief*. But the great Power of the Nobility of late years is much abated, yet they are ſtill very conſiderable.

The Property of the Subject is fully ſecured by Law: and though the King has great Prerogatives, yet the People have alſo great Liberties and Freedoms.

The COMMISSIONERS that have repreſented our KINGS ſince K. JAMES was ſettled on the Throne of England *were as follows.*

KING *JAMES* the VI.

John Grahame, Earl of *Montroſs*, Commiſſioner, 1604.
George Hume, Earl of *Dumbar*, Commiſſioner, 1606.
George Keith, Earl *Mariſchal*, Commiſſioner, 1609.
Alexander Seaton, Earl of *Dunfermlin*, Commiſſioner, 1612.
James Hamilton, Marqueſs of *Hamilton*, Commiſſioner, 1621.

Anno 1625. KING *CHARLES* the I. Crowned *Anno* 1633.

James Hamilton, Marqueſs of *Hamilton*, Commiſſioner, 1638.
John Stewart, Earl of *Traquair*, Commiſſioner, 1639.
James Grahame, Marqueſs of *Montroſs*, Governour, 1644.

Anno 1649. KING *CHARLES* the II. Crowned *Anno* 1651.

John Middleton, Earl of *Middleton*, Commiſſioner, 1660.
John Leſlie, Earl of *Rothes*, Commiſſioner, 1663.
John Maitland, Duke of *Lauderdail*, Commiſſioner, 1669.

A Catalogue of the CHANCELLOURS of the Kingdom, ſince the year 1198. *collected out of Hiſtories.*

1198. *William Malvoiſin*, Biſhop of *Glaſgow*.
1220. *William de Boſco*, Biſhop of *Dumblane*.
1226. *Matthew Kinninmouth*, Biſhop of *Aberdene*.
1239. *William Babington*, Biſhop of *Glaſgow*.
1247. ——Abbot of——
1248. *Richard* of *Innerkeithing*, Biſhop of *Dumblane*.
1259. *Gamelinus*, Biſhop of *Saint Andrews*.
1273. *William Wiſhart*, Biſhop of *Glaſgow*.
1280. *William Fraſer*, Biſhop of *Saint Andrews*.
1298. *Maurice*, Biſhop of the Iſles.
1363. *Adam*, Biſhop of *Brichen*.
1372. *Patrick*, Biſhop of *Brichen*.
1380. *John Lyon*, Lord *Glammes*.
1390. *Gilbert Grimlaw*, Biſhop of *Aberdene*.
1409. *William Lawder*, Biſhop of *Glaſgow*.
1434. *John*, Biſhop of *Brichen*.
1436. Sir *William Creighton* of *Creighton*.
1444. *James Bruce*, Biſhop of *Dunkeld*.
1448. *Patrick Lyon*, Lord *Glammes*.
1453. *William Sinclare*, Earl of *Orkney*.
1463. *George Shorſwood*, Biſhop of *Brichen*.
1474. *John Lang*, Biſhop of *Glaſgow*.
1476. *Andrew Stewart*, Lord *Evendail*.
1484. *William Elphingſton*, Biſhop of *Aberdene*.
1494. *Archbald Douglas*, Earl of *Angus*.
1497. *George Gordon*, Earl of *Huntlie*.
1502. *James Stewart*, Archbiſhop of *Saint Andrews*.
1512. *Alexander Stewart*, Archbiſhop of *Saint Andrews*.
1518. *James Beaton*, Archbiſhop of *Glaſgow*.
1526. *Gawin Dumbar*, Archbiſhop of *Glaſgow*.
1534. *William Stewart*, Biſhop of *Aberdene*.
1539. Cardinal *David Beaton*, Archbiſhop of *Saint Andrews*.

1561. *George Gordon*, Earl of *Huntlie.*
1563. *James Douglas*, Earl of *Morton.*
1567. *George Gordon*, Earl of *Huntlie.*
1570. *James Douglas*, Earl of *Morton* again.
1572. *Archbald Campbell*, Earl of *Argile.*
1575. *John Lyon*, Lord *Glammes.*
1578. *John Stewart*, Earl of *Athol.*
1579. *Coline Campbell*, Earl of *Argile.*
1584. *James Stewart*, Earl of *Arran.*
1591. *John Maitland*, Lord *Thirlſtane.*
1598. *John Grahame*, Earl of *Montroſs.*
1604. *Alexander Seaton*, Earl of *Dunfermlin.*
1622. *George Hay*, Earl of *Hinnoule.*
1635. *John Spotiſwood*, Archbiſhop of *Saint Andrews.*
1641. *John Campbell*, Earl of *Lowdoun.*
1660. *William Cunnighame*, Earl of *Glencairn.*
1665. *John Leſlie*, Earl of *Rothes*, preſent Lord High Chancellour of *Scotland*, 1676.

Writers of the Scotiſh *Hiſtory.*

Cornelius Hibernicus.

Veremundus, a *Spaniard*, Archdeacon of *Saint Andrews*, wrote the Hiſtory of the Nation from its original till the reign of King *Malcolm* the Third.

Joannes à Campo Bello, or *Campbell.*

Turgot, Prior of *Durham*, and Biſhop of *Saint Andrews*, wrote the Lives of King *Malcolm Canmoir* and of his Queen *Margaret.*

Liber Sconæ, a Chronicle written by the *Monks* of *Scoon.*

Liber Paſletenſis, the Black Book of *Paiſlay*, a Chronicle written by the Monks of *Paiſlay.*

Liber Pluſcartenſis, a Chronicle wriiten by the Monks of *Pluſcardy.*

One *Blind Henry* wrote the Hiſtory of Sir *William Wallace* in *Scotiſh* Meeter.

John Barbour, Archdeacon of *Aberdene*, did write the Life of King *Robert Bruce* in *Scotiſh* Meeter.

John Major, Provoſt of *Saint Salvator*'s Colledge in *Saint Andrews*, wrote the Hiſtory of the Nation.

William Elphingſton, Biſhop of *Aberdene*, wrote a Treatiſe of the *Scotiſh* Antiquities.

Hector Boeth, or *Boyes*, Principal of the King's Colledge of *Aberdene*, wrote the Hiſtory of the Nation till the Reign of King *James* the Firſt; continued till the Reign of King *James* the Sixth by *John Ferrerius* a *Piemontoiſe*, a Monk of *Pluſcardy.*

John Balenden, Archdeacon of *Murray*, did tranſlate *Boyes* Hiſtory into *Engliſh.*

George Buchanan, Schoolmaſter to King *James* the Sixth, wrote the Hiſtory of the Nation till the year 1572.

Robert Johnſton wrote a continuation of the Scotiſh Hiſtory from the year 1572. to the year 1628. in *Latin*, *Folio.*

John Leſlie, Biſhop of *Roſs*, wrote the Hiſtory of the Nation till the year 158—.

Raphael Holinſhed, wrote the Hiſtory of the Nation till the Reign of King *James* the Sixth, centinued by *Francis Thin.*

William Cambden wrote a Deſcription of the Kingdom.

John Dempſter wrote an Introduction to the *Scotiſh* Hiſtory.

David Chalmer wrote a Treatiſe of the *Scotiſh* Saints.

David Hume of *Godscroft* did write the Hiſtory of the Earls of *Douglas* and *Angus.*

William Drummond of *Hawthornden*, did write the Lives of the Five King *Jameſes.*

William Sanderſon wrote the Lives of Queen *Mary*, King *James* the Sixth, and King *Charles* the Firſt.

John Spotiſwood, Archbiſhop of *Saint Andrews*, did write the Hiſtory of the Church of *Scotland*, from the firſt Plantation of the Chriſtian Faith therein, till the death of King *James.*

George Wuhart, Doctour of Divinity, did write the Actions of *James* Marqueſs of *Montroſs.*

Robert Gordon of *Stralogh* did write the *Theatrum Scotiæ*, being a Deſcription of the whole Kingdom, with the Maps of every particular Country, Printed by *John Janſon Bleaw* at *Amſterdam*; a very excellent Work. The Mercenary Printer did him a double injury. Firſt, in printing with his Book, *Buchanan*'s Seditious Pamphlet *de Jure Regni apud Scotos*; it being ſufficiently known that the Authour was of no ſuch Principals, but always loyal. Then, in Dedicating that Work to the Uſurper *O. Cromwell*; whereas the

Authour ſent over to the Printer, a Dedication of his Book to His moſt *Sacred Majeſtie*, at that time Prince of *Wales:* and the Copy of that Dedication, written with his own hand, is yet in the cuſtody of his Son, the Reverend *James Gordon*, Parſon of *Rothinay*. Thus much I thought fit to ſay in vindication of that worthy Gentleman, who was one of the moſt learned perſons of the Age he lived it.

Dempſter, in his *Apparatus* to the *Scotiſh* Hiſtory, has promiſed a great many things to the World which he never performed: ſome have thought, that he onely amuſed people by the undertaking he mentions in that Book: Others believe that he knew of a great many *Scotiſh* Manuſcripts beyond the Seas, which were carried thither by Monks and Friers at the Reformation. In moſt Religious houſes there was a Chronicle written of the times, divers of which I have ſeen, that yet remain in *Scotland*, ſome written in rithme, *Engliſh* and *Latine*, ſome in proſe: but there cannot be much made out of them, they being full of Legends and Idle ſtories. There are beſides, very conſiderable Manuſcripts in *Scotland*, that relate to private Families; but give an account of ſeveral publick Tranſactions: as, the Hiſtory of the Families of the *Drummonds*, the *Gordons*, &c. But for a publick Hiſtory of the Kingdom, there is little more to be expected of paſt times, then what hath been already publiſhed: for as when *Edward* the Firſt conquered *Scotland*, he carried the Records and Regiſters of that Kingdom with him to *London*; ſo in the late Invaſion, *Cromwell* thought it a very valuable pledge of the *Scotiſh* Nation to ſend up to the Tower of *London*, all the publick Records, Rolls, and Regiſters of the Kingdom, which lay there till His MAJESTY's happy Reſtauration: after which, by the KING's Orders, they were ſent down by Sea, to be laid up in the Caſtle of *Edinburgh*; but the Ship that was loaded with them was caſt away near the Holy Iſland. So they were all irrecoverably ſunk and loſt: Therefore we muſt rely upon the credit of our ancient Hiſtorians, ſince there are no means left to correct them by.

A compleat Catalogue of the BISHOPS *and* ARCHBISHOPS *ſucceeding each other in their ſeveral* SEES.

Biſhops in *SCOTLAND* before its diviſion into Dioceſes.

277. 1. *Amphibalus*
370. 2. *Regulus*
450. 3. *Ninian*
460. 4. *Palladius*
490. 5. *Hildebert*
606. 6. *Columba*
520. 7. *Servanus*
650. 8. *Colman*
669. 9. *Adamannus*
689.10. *Wiro*
681.11. *Plechelmus*
700.12. *Bonifacius*
700.13. *Macharius*
700.14. *Glacianus*
700.15. *Gervadius*
496.16. *Tervanus.*
600. *Thomianus*, *Chromonus*, *Dagamus*, *Bathanus* } Biſhops

Biſhops and Archbiſhops of *SAINT ANDREWS.*

840. 1. *Adrian*
872. 2. *Kellach*
896. 3. *Maliſius*
904. 4. *Kellach* 2d.
939. 5. *Malmore*
6. *Maliſius* 2d.
7. *Alwinus*
8. *Maldwin*

970. 9. *Tuthaldus*
10. *Fothadus*
1010.11. *Gregorius*
12. *Edmundus*
1063.13. *Turgot*
1098.14. *Godricus*
1110.15. *Eadmerus*
1114.16. *Robert*
1159.17. *Arnold*
1161.18. *Richard*
1178.19. *Hugo*
1188.20. *Roger* *
1202.21. *William Malvoisin*, Lord Chancellour.
1231.22. *David Benham*
1251.23. *Abel*
1253.24. *Gamelinus*, Lord Chancellour.
1274.25. *William Wishart*
1280.26. *William Fraser*, Lord Chancell.
1300.27. *William Lamberton*
1328.28. *James Bane*
1332.29. *William Landels*
1385.30. *Stephen*
1386.31. *Walter Trail*
1401. Vacat Sedes annis 13.
1409.32. *Henry Wardlaw*
1444.33. *James Kennedy* *
1466.34. *Patrick Grhame*, first Archbishop *.
1478.35. *William Shevez*
1497.36. *James Stewart* *
1503.37. *Alexander Stewart* *
1513.38. *Andrew Forman*
1522.39. *James Beaton*, Lord Chancell.
1539.40. *David Beaton*, Chardinal and Lord Chancellour.
1545.41. *John Hamilton*
1572.42. *John Douglas*
1575.43. *Patrick Adamson*
1591. Vacat Sedes annis 15.
1606.44. *George Gladstanes*
1615.45. *John Spotiswood*, Lord Chanc.
1639. Vacat Sedes annis 23.
1662.46. *James Sharp.*

Bishops of *DUNKELD.*

1130. 1. *Gregorius*
1172. 2. *Richard*
1176. 3. *Cormacus*
1180. 4. *Walder de Bidden*
1186. 5. *John Scot*
1206. 6. *Richard Provand*
1213. 7. *John Leicester* *
1217. 8. *Hugo de Sigillo*
1226. 9. *Matthem*, Lord Chancellour.
1236.10. *Galfride Liverance*
1249.11. *Richard*
1250.12. *Richard* of *Jennerkething*, Lord Chancellour.
1272.13. *Robert Sutevile*
1300.14. *Matthew*
1312.15. *William Sinclare*
1338.16. *Duncan*
1364.17. *Michael* of *Monimusk.*
1376.18. *John Peeblis*
1396.19. *Robert Carden*
1436.20. *Donald Macknaugtan*
1437.21. *James Kennedy* *
1439.22. *Alexander Lawder*
1441.23. *James Bruce*, Lord Chancellour.
1447.24. *John Kalston*
1450.25. *Thomas Lawder*
1476.26. *James Levington*
1484.27. *George Brown*
1514.28. *Gawan Dowglas* *
1522.29. *George Creighton*
1572.31. *Robert Creighton*
1572.31. *James Patton.*
1603.32. *Peter.*
1607.33. *James Nicolson*
34. *Alexander Lindsay*
1662.35. *George Haliburton*
1665.36. *Henry Guthry*

Bishops of *ABERDENE.*

1010. 1. *Beanus*
1040. 2. *Bornotius*
1082. 3. *Cormachus*
1121. 4. *Nectanus*
1154. 5. *Edward*
1163. 6. *Matthew Kinninmouth.*
1197. 7. *John*
1206. 8. *Adam*
1227. 9. *Matthew*, Lord Chancellour.
1228.10. *Gilbert Striveling*
1239.11. *Radolph*
1246.12. *Peter Ramsay*
1256.13. *Richard Pottock*
1269.14. *Hugh Benham*
1281.15. *Henry Cheen* *
1329.16. *Alexander Kinninmouth*
1341.17. *William Deyn*
1351.18. *John Rait*

1357.19. *Alexander Kinninmouth*
1380.20. *Adam Cunninghame*
1390.21. *Gilbert Greinlaw*, Lord Chancellour.
1424.22. *Henry Leighton*
1441.23. *Ingram Lindſay*
1457.24. *Thomas Spence*
1480.25. *Robert Blaceader*
1484.26. *William Elphingſton*, Lord Chancellour.
1514.27. *Alexander Gordon*
1518.28. *Gawan Dumbar*
1532.29. *William Stewart*, Lord Chan.
1546.30. *William Gordon*
1579.31. *David Cunninghame*
1603.32. *Peter Blackburn*
1615.33. *Alexander Forbes*
1618.34. *Patrick Forbes*
1635.35. *Adam Ballanden*
1662.36. *David Mitchel*
1663.37. *Alexander Burnet*
1664.38. *Patrick Scougal*

Biſhops of *MURRAY.*

1150. 1. *William*
1171. 2. *Simon*
1184. 3. *Richard*
1203. 4. *Bricius*
1227. 5. *Andrew*
1247. 6. *Simon*
1256. 7. *Archbald*
1303. 8. *David Murray*
1330. 9. *John Pilmore*
1367.10. *Alexander Barre*
1397.11. *William Spinie*
1406.12. *John Innes*
1414.13. *Henry Leighton*
1424.14. *Columba Dumbar*
1434.15. *John Wincheſter*
1448.16. *James Stewart*
1450.17. *David Stewart*
1464.18. *William Tulloch*
1469.19. *Andrew Stewart* *
1488.20. *Andrew Forman*
1513.21. *James Hepburn*
1528.22. *Robert Schaw*
1530.23. *Alexander Stewart* *
1537.24. *Patrick Hepburn*
1573. Vacat Sedes annis 33.
1606.25. *Alexander Douglas*
26. *John Guthry.*
1662.27. *Murdo Machenzie.*

Biſhops of *BRICHEN.*

1260. 1. *Edward*
2. *Turpinius*
3. *Rodolphus*
4. *Hugo*
5. *Gregorius*
1275. 6. *William*
1311. 7. *John*
1363. 8. *Adam*, Lord Chancellour.
1372. 9. *Patrick*, Lord Chancellour.
1384.10. *Stephen*
1414.11. *Walter Forreſter*
1434.12. *John*, Lord Chancellour.
1463.13. *George Shoreſwood*, Lord Chancellour.
1483.14. *John*
1500.15. *Walter Meldrum*
1542.16. *John Hepburn*
1556.17. *Henry Sinclare*
1567.18. ——*Campbell*
1606.19. *Andrew Lamb*
1619.20. *David Lindſay*
1634.21. *Walter Whitfurd*
1662.22. *David Straughan*
1671.23. *Robert Lowry*

Biſhops of *DUMBLANE.*

1160. 1. *Jonathus*
1203. 2. *Simon*
1210. 3. *Abraham*
1218. 4. *William de Boſco*, Lord Chan.
5. *Osbert*
1233. 6. *Clement*
1256. 7. *Robert*
8. *Alpin*
9. *Nicolaus*
10. *Maurice*
11. *William*
1363.12. *Walter Cambuſlang*
1400.13. *Finlaw*
1419.14. *William Stephen*
15. *Michael Ochiltrie*
16. *Robert Lawder*

1471.17.

1471.17. *John Hepburn*
1508.18. *James Chisholme*
1534.19. *William Chisholme*
1572.20. *Anbrew Grhame* *
1615.21. *Adam Ballanden*
1635.22. *James Wedderburn*
1662.23. *Robert Leighton*
1671.24. *James Ramſay*

Biſhops of *ROSS.*

1132. 1. *Gregorius*
2. *Reynaldus*
1213. 3. *Andrew Murray*
4. *Robert*
1274. 5. *Matthew*
6. *Thomas Dundie*
7. *Roger*
8. *Alexander*
9. *Thomas Urqhuart*
10. *Alexander Kilbuines*
11. *William Bullock*
12. *Thomas Tulloch*
13. *Henry Cockburn*
14. *James Woodman*
15. *Thomas Hay* *
16. *John Guthry*
17. *John Fraſer* *
18. *Robert Cockburn*
19. *William Elphingſton*
1481.20. *James Hay* *
1534.21. *Robert Cærncroſs*
1544.22. *David Panter*
1550.23. *Henry Sinclare*
1564.24. *John Leſlie*
1597.25. *David Lindſay*
1614.26. *Patrick Lindſay*
27. *John Maxwell*
1662.28. *John Paterſon*

Biſhops of *CAITHNES.*

1066. 1. S. *Darrus*
1110. 2. *Andrew*
3. *John*
4. *Adam*
1223. 5. S. *Gilbert Murray*
1245. 6. *William*
1261. 7. *Walter*
1271. 8. *Archbald*
1288. 9. *Andrew*
1301.10. *Ferqhuard*
1328.11. *David*
1348.12. *Thomas Fingask*
1360.13. *Alexander*
1404.14. *Malcolm*
1421.15. *Robert Strabock*
1440.16. *John Innes*
1448.17. *William Mudie*
1460. Vacat Sedes annis 24.
1484.18. *Andrew Stewart*
1517.19. *Andrew Stewart* *
1542.20. *Robert Stewart* *
1586. Vacat Sedes annis 13.
1599.21. *George Gladſtanes*
1606.22. *Alexander Forbes*
1617.23. *John Abernethy*
1662.24. *Patrick Forbes*

Biſhops of *ORKNEY.*

1390. 1. *William*
1450. 2. *William Tulloch*
1468. 3. *William*
4. *Andrew*
1498. 5. *Edward*
1530. 6. *Robert Maxwell*
1546. 7. *Robert Reid*
1559. 8. *Adam Bothwell*
1569. 9. *Robert Stewart* *
1606.10. *James Law*
1615.11. *Andrew Grhame* *
12. *George Grhame*
1639.13. *Robert Barron* Elect.
1662.14. *Thomas Sydſerfe*
1665.15. *Andrew Honniman*

Biſhops of *EDINBURGH.*

1633. 1. *William Forbes*
1634. 2. *David Lindſay*
1662. 3. *George Wiſhart*
1671. 4. *Alexander Young*

Biſhops and Archbiſhops of *GLASGOW.*

599. 1. S. *Mungo*
1129. 2. *John Achaian*
1146. 3. *John*
4. *Herbert*
5. *Angelramus*, Lord Chancel.
6. *Joceline*
7. *Eugenius*
8. *Hugo*, Lord Chancellour.
9. *William Malvoiſin*
1200.10. *Florentius* *
1207.11. *Walter*
1234.12. *William Babington*, Lord Chan.
1261.13. *John de Chyan*
1268.14. *Nicolas Moffat*
1270.15. *William Wiſhart*, Lord Chancel.
1274.16. *Robert Wiſhart*
1316.17. *John Lindſay*
1325.18. *Stephen Dundie*
19. *John Wiſhart*
20. *William Rae*
1367.21. *Walter Wardlaw*, Cardinal.
1387.22. *Matthew Glendunning*
1408.23. *William Lawder*, Lord Chanc.
24. *John Cameron*
1446.25. *James Bruce*
26. *William Turnbull*
27. *Andrew Moorehead*
28. *John Lang*, Lord Chancellour.
1481.29. *Robert Blacader*, firſt Archbiſh.
1500.30. *James Beaton*
1522.31. *Gawan Dumbar*, Lord Chanc.
1552.32. *James Beaton*
1572.33. *James Boyd*
1581.34. *Robert Montgomery*
1587.35. *William Erſkine*
Vacat Sedes
James Beaton reſtored
1603.36. *John Spotiſwood*
1615.37. *James Law*
1634.38. *Patrick Lindſay*
1662.39. *Andrew Fairfoul*
1664.40. *Alexander Burnet*
1670.41. *Robert Leighton*
1674. *Alexander Burnet* reſtored

Biſhops of *GALLOWAY.*

450. 1. S. *Ninian*
681. 2. *Plecbelmus*
740. 3. *Frithwaldus*
768. 4. *Pethumus*
778. 5. *Ethelbert*
6. *Radulphus*
7. *John*
1440. 8. *Thomas Spence*
9. *David*
10. *Alexander*
11. *Henry*
12. *George*
1550.13. *Andrew Dury*
1557.14. *Alexander Gordon*
15. *Gawan Hamilton*
1615.16. *William Cowper*
1619.17. *Andrew Lamb*
18. *Thomas Sydſerfe*
1662.19. *James Hamilton*
1974.20. *John Paterſon*

Biſhops of *ARGILE.*

1200. 1. *Evaldus*
2. *William*
1240. 3. *William*
1350. 4. *David*
1425. 5. *Finlaw*
6. *George Learmouth*
7. *Robert Montgomery*
8. ——*Boyd*
9. ——*Campbell*
10. ——*Kerſwell*
1636.11. *James Fairlie*
1662.12. *David Fletcher*
1666.13. *William Scrowgie*
1675.14. *Arthur Roſs*

Biſhops

Biſhops of the *ISLES.*

277. 1. *Amphibalus*
518. 2. *Macilla*
3. *Michael*
1203. 4. *Nicolas*
1217. 5. *Reginald*
1257. 6. *Richard*
1289. 7. *Onacus*
8. *Mauricius*
9. *Marcus*, Lord Chancellour.
1606.10. *Andrew Knox*
11. *John Knox*
1630.12. *John Leſlie*
13. *Neil Campbell*
1662.14. *Robert Wallace*
Vacat Sedes.

Thoſe Biſhops who have been the Sons of Kings, *&c.* or Noblemen, are marked with an Aſterisk *.

ADDENDA.

Pag. 4. *after the Biſhops of* Edinburgh, *adde*,
The Arms of the See of *Edinburgh* are, *Azure*, a Saltier *Argent*, in Chief a Miter of the Second, garniſhed *Or*.

Pag. 8. *after the Biſhops of* Roſs, *adde*,
The Arms of the Biſhoprick of *Roſs* are, *Argent*, a Biſhop ſtanding on the Siniſter, habited in a long Robe cloſe girt, *Purpure*, Mitred and holding in his left hand a Croſier *Or*, and pointing with the right to S. *Boniface* on the Dexter ſide, clothed, and both his Hands placed on his Breaſt, *Proper*.

Pag. 10. *after the Biſhops of* Galloway, *adde*,
The Coat Armorial belonging to the See of *Galloway* is, *Argent*, S. *Ninian* ſtanding full-faced *Proper*, cloathed with a Pontifical Robe *Purpure*, on his head a Miter, and in his Dexter hand a Croſier, *Or*.

Ibid. *in the Biſhops of* Argile, *adde*,
Then was—*Boyd* promoted to this See, *An.* 162—who, as he was deſcended from one of the Nobleſt families in the Kingdom, being Brother to the Lord *Boyd*, ſo he was a very Extraordinary perſon: he found his See full of Ignorance and Barbarity, ſcarce any Churches or Schools in it; and in many places the very Name of *Chriſt* was not known: he ſet himſelf wholly to the Work of the Goſpel, and planted many Churches: he reſided conſtantly in his Dioceſe, and was a great Example of Piety and Vertue. And for all the prejudices that are in theſe parts againſt that Order, yet he is never named among them to this day but with great honour as an Apoſtolical perſon.

Ibid. *after the Biſhops of* Argile, *adde*,
The Arms of the See of *Argile* are, *Azure*, two Croſiers diſpoſed in Saltier, and in Chief a Miter, *Or*.

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